THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Girard College.

Judge Allison's Charge to the Grand Jury—The Inside Management of the Institution—Is it Any Better than a Prison?

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

By means of the special venire issued yesterday, the Grand Jury was this morning formed with a competent number of members. T. C. Henry, Esq., was appointed foreman of the inquest, who, having been qualified, were instructed by the Court upon the subject of their general duties. At the conclusion of his remarks upon these routine matters, his Honor proceeded to subjects of more interest and special importance, speaking as follows:—

In addition to your general duty to investigate the several charges of crime against individual offenders, presented to you in the form of regular indictments, you possess also the power of a general oversight of the public interests as connected with a class of institutions which are directly or indirectly associated with the governmental or reformatory interests and public charities of the city. It is customary for the Grand Jury to visit these institutions and make report to the Court of their condition, and through this channel the public are supposed to be informed of the manner in which their affairs are administered. That some advantage results from these periodical visits to the Penitentiary, County Prison, Almshouse, and House of Refuge cannot be doubted. But still greater benefit would attend the monthly examinations if they were made less formal and more searching. If they were not anticipated by the officers of these institutions, and were made at times when least expected, results much more satisfactory than have yet been attained might reasonably be expected from them. We have the stereotyped report of the Grand Jury made from month to month, that they had made the usual visit to these several places, and found them in a satisfactory condition; but these reports are seldom, if ever, accompanied by a statement of facts showing an investigation into the detail of management or treatment of inmates. For the Grand Jury to fix a day and hour upon which they intend to make these visits, and notify the officers of the institution beforehand, is of little advantage, except the general result of requiring everything to be put in order once a month at least for inspection. It is very seldom that the officers are interrogated under oath, that the inmates are separately examined, that food and treatment are made the subject of investigation, or that the general customs and practices are in any degree looked into. That these practices require supervision may be inferred from the report of the manner in which two persons under sentence of death were recently allowed to remain in our County Prison almost unguarded, and one of them to become his own executioner by suicide; and this, too, with the example which had not long preceded it of a similar occurrence in Berger's case. Had both Twitchell and Berger been properly guarded, such results would have been far more difficult of accomplishment, and the law would in all probability not have been cheated of its due and legal execution.

In this connection, it will not be out of place to refer to the practice which prevails of allowing prisoners under sentence of death to be extensively visited. It is reported to have been the case with both Twitchell and Eaton—a practice which calls for correction at the hands of the proper authority, and to which the attention of the Grand Jury may with propriety be directed. It will be conceded that all reasonable intercourse with counsel, with religious instructors, and relatives, should be permitted, under proper conditions, to one whose life has been declared forfeited to the violated laws of the land; yet no one thus situated should be allowed to be visited from motives of mere curiosity, which only panders to a morbid or vitiated sentiment, and which too often seeks to lionize one who stands convicted of murder as a hero, deserving of sympathy rather than punishment.

The general treatment of prisoners under sentence should be carefully supervised by the Grand Jury. It is almost the only mode of reaching and making public the administration of prison discipline and government. It is important that that government should be uniform, that the law may with impartiality be carried into effect. A sentence should not mean to one man close confinement in his cell, and a rigid adherence to prescribed fare and treatment, and to another the use of the corridors of the prison, the free access of friends, and the supply of luxuries which money will procure.

And whilst the laws of the prison should be rigidly enforced, and obedience to its rules exacted with firmness, the manner of enforcing such obedience should from time to time be inquired into by the Grand Jury. The death of an inmate of one of the New York prisons, not long since, whilst undergoing punishment, led to an investigation, which resulted in bringing to light the infliction of cruelties upon the inmates that were a disgrace to the age in which we live. The exercise of arbitrary power, when hidden from public view, when allowed to run on unquestioned for a long time in secret, is almost certain to degenerate into an abuse of such power, and often to be attended with circumstances of great wrong to the defenseless.

Perhaps no more marked and startling illustration could be given of this truth than was brought to light in the recent investigation of the joint special committee of inquiry relative to the management of Girard College. The inmates of that institution are the orphan children of the city of Philadelphia, the objects of its care, as they are the recipients of the bounty of the munificent founder of the college; and yet the report made only last year shows that the fatherless and motherless inmates of the institution, as a punishment for misconduct, were confined in what were called lockups, where they were kept for days, and sometimes for weeks, on bread and water, in some instances given to them only twice a day, with but little ventilation in summer, the atmosphere offensive and unhealthy, and no heat in winter. Mr. Boswell testifies that in one instance a boy was kept there until his feet were so badly frosted, it was weeks before he recovered. With no suitable, and sometimes no, provision for attending to the most pressing necessities, so that the floor of the room would become filthy. Mr. Joseph R. Rhoads testifies that he visited the lockup when it was so offensive he could not go in; had boys removed from it because they could not be kept there without danger to their health and lives—delicate boys, with consumptive tendencies and appearance, who had been confined from three weeks to two months on bread and water, without fire; several were without shoes or coats; no water with which to wash. A little boy, G—— B——, had his feet frosted by the cold of the lockup in which he was kept, so that they had to be treated with caustic; he was also severely flogged by one of the prefects, and the marks of it remained on him for a long time. Mr. George Trumau says the treatment of the boys could be designated by no other term than brutal. The atmosphere of the lockup was terrible. I could not put my head inside of the door, the stench was so terrible; no air could get in the rooms; the boys were without shoes; but one blanket for three boys.

Mr. Cyrus Horne confirms the statements to which I have referred. Says he found little boys confined in what he terms a filthy den; would not allow his dog to be kept in it; no furniture except a small iron beastead and two mattresses; deprived of the major part of their clothing; no bed clothing; a small tin bucket, without cover, for the necessary requirements of three boys; sometimes they were compelled to use the floor, etc. There is a mass of testimony similar to this. My attention was directed to it by reading the report of a speech of the Hon. George Connell, made a short time since in the Senate of Pennsylvania. An examination of that testimony grieved as it almost confounded me. It discloses facts which every citizen of Philadelphia should rise up in honest indignation and condemn. I recommend to you, getnlemen, to make the college an official visit some time during your term of service, and to inquire whether the condition of things thus brought to light in any degree still continues. This institution is the largest of the public charities of the city, and, in some respects, the most important, appealing as strongly as any other to the sympathies of the public, and demanding its oversight and guardianship. I hope the example which you may set in this respect will inaugurate a practice which future grand juries will follow, so that Girard College may hereafter receive whatever of benefit flows from the periodical inspection of the grand inquest of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Your attention, gentlemen, cannot be too often or too earnestly called to the prevalence of crimes which to a great extent are exempt from exposure, and the persons who are engaged in them from punishment. I refer to the maintenance of gambling houses, houses of prostitution, the sale of lottery policies, and the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks. I am well aware of the difficulty which attends the detection and punishment of persons who are thus engaged in violating the law. Those who maintain places of this kind, as well as the persons who resort to them, and share in the commission of crime, are the persons most interested in keeping hid from public and official view the places and the acts which would expose them to punishment. The detection and prosecution of these offenders rest upon the police of the city, and with the citizen who has knowledge which would enable the officer of the law, charged with the conduct of its prosecution by indictment, to bring the guilty to punishment. Neither the District Attorney nor the Court can ferret out the criminal in his hidden place of resort. It is their duty to try in due form of law the persons found by the action of the Grand Jury to be *prima facie* criminal, and if convicted the obligation rests upon the Court to see that proper punishment is inflicted upon the guilty. But it is a confounding of all proper distinction between the detection on the one hand, and the prosecution and the punishment of the criminal on the other hand, to require of those whose functions are called into play, only when one is charged with crime according to the laws of the land, to assume the duties of the detective officer and do that which would of itself be illegal and oppressive. Every citizen who has knowledge of the existence of either of the evils mentioned owes it to the community to see that the necessary complaint is legally made, and by refusing or neglecting to do so he becomes responsible for the continuance of the particular offense, which cannot, as many suppose, be summarily and in an arbitrary way suppressed, nor can the blame be shifted to others who are not responsible, because wanting in the requisite knowledge or power to remedy many of the evils existing among us.

I call your special attention to the fruitful cause of crime, the sale of intoxicating liquors, and where cases of violations of the law are properly brought to your notice, to act in disposing of them with promptness and impartiality.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

William W. Frazier and Benjamin W. Frazier vs. William Nolen, administrator. An action to recover arrears of ground rent.

David P. Baylor vs. Daniel G. Brinton. An action to recover for a bond alleged to have been given to secure the payment of the price of plaintiff's medical practice, which was purchased by the defendant. The defense alleged that the bond was given only for the payment of a share of a year's receipts, which share was tendered. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Joseph P. Dinan vs. the City. An action to recover for work and labor done upon the stoves of public schools. Verdict for plaintiff, $288 30.

Lewis Seal vs. John E. Wynkoop. An action to recover the price of oil stock alleged to have been sold to the defendant by plaintiff. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

Carpenter vs. Carpenter. A suit in divorce. Before reported. On trial.

THE BRAZILIAN MISSION.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, the New Minister to the Court of Dom Pedro.

The President yesterday signed the commission of the Hon. Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, as Minister to Brazil, in the place of General James Watson Webb, of New York, who has held the position, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln, since the year 1861. The position is one of the most desirable in our diplomatic service, the salary alone being $12,000 a year in gold. The Senate regarded it as altogether too good for General Pile, but as the President had made up his mind that a certain locality must furnish the material for this office, another Missourian has secured the appointment. As Mr. Blow is a decided improvement upon both Pile and Webb, he will probably be confirmed by the Senate next winter.

The new Minister was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 15, 1817; removed to Missouri in 1830, and graduated at the St. Louis University; devoted himself to the drug and lead business; served four years in the State Senate; in 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Venezuela, which he resigned in less than a year, and in 1862 he was elected a Representative from Missouri to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864. In 1864 he was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committees on Appropriation, Bankrupt Law, and Reconstruction. Since his retirement from Congress he has not been very active in politics.

MEXICO.

The Financial Situation—A very Discouraging Prospect.

Minister Romero's statement of the expenses of the Mexican Government during the next fiscal year is as follows:—

Legislative power	$920,900·00
Executive power	52,880·00
Department Foreign Relations	126,040·00
Department of Government	1,637,095·00
Department of Justice	588,570·00
Department of Public Works	3,536,840·00
Departm't of Finance and Public Credit	7,341,046·62
Department of War	10,985,308·45
Total	$25,188,670·07

The amount calculated to be received is $15,535,-353·83, showing a deficit of $9,652,316·24. To meet this deficit Minister Romero proposes (1) to economize $6,000,000 of the expenses of the Departments of War, Public Credit, and Public Works; (2) to remove several obnoxious taxes, and establish new and presumably more profitable imposts, as follows:—

No. 1 establishes an impost upon mining. It provides for the free exportation of precious metals, except gold and silver coined, which will pay for exportation from the republic, the first one per cent., and the second eight per cent. All the taxes that mining now pays shall be abolished. From July 1, 1870, the Federal Government will receive as the only duty upon mining five per cent. of the net profits from all mines of whatsoever class or character.

No. 2 establishes the use of stamps instead of stamped paper.

No. 3 provides for the abolition of those duties, and the Federal tax in the republic.

No. 4 establishes an impost upon all inheritances.

No. 5 provides for the free exportation of national products.

No. 6 establishes an impost upon landed property not explored.

No. 7 authorizes the Executive to issue $18,000,000 in Treasury notes.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

It is to be Landed at Cape May.

The Cape May *Ocean Wave* is informed by indisputable authority that the French Atlantic Cable Company will land their shore end at a point of the beach nearly fronting the new Stockton Hotel, at the cape, under the sanction of the bill passed by the State Legislature at its last session. A company to connect with them, authorized by the same act, was organized at Camden recently, of which A. W. Markley, Senator Robbins, Attorney-General Robeson, and other well-known Jerseymen are directors. The *Wave* adds:—"We know not by what means or through whose instrumentality the companies were prevailed upon to land their cable at this point, but that every effort was used to give the control of this end into the hands of a New York corporation we are fully satisfied; and though money was applied the plot fell through. Of course there is no telling exactly to what degree Cape May may be benefitted by thus converting it into an important seaport, and the grand central point from which the telegraph will radiate north, south, and west, but that it will prove advantageous, and immensely so, the merest numskull will readily perceive. From Cape May three main lines will deviate, one running across the bay to Lewes, on to Washington, another direct to Philadelphia, while the third is to extend along the shore north of New York. The steamer having aboard the cable will sail from France in July, so that we may look for its arrival off our coast in the very height of the season."

INDIA.

Starvation Among the Hindoos.

The *Friend of India* newspaper says there is still severe famine in that country. About Sepree there was much misery. Hundreds flocked to the station in every stage of starvation. There were some 1500 paupers, many of them past work. Day by day bodies were found of those who had fainted and died before they could reach the relief-house which the English have started. All had joined to support the fund for food—every European, the sowars of the First Cavalry, and the traders of the bazaar. The Maharajah Sindia subscribed to it, and has given 2000 rupees to build a travellers' serai and so give present employment for those who can labor. At Goona similar scenes were going on. The political agent, Captain Bradford, had organized a fund to feed the sufferers who gather there, and to this also the officers and men of the Central India Horse had subscribed. The Government of India, without reference to the territory of the starving wanderers, had given 2000 rupees as a grant in aid at Sepree, and would no doubt be equally liberal at Goona.

SPAIN.

Montpensier Does Not Want a Crown.

The *Correspondencia* and most of the Madrid papers of recent dates publish the following:—

For the present we deem it useless to break another spear on behalf of our candidate, the Duke of Montpensier, because his Royal Highness never pretended to the crown—that is to say that he never sought or solicited it; but that he has acted thoroughly as a Spaniard loving his country, who consented that the hope of arriving at a consolidation of the revolutionary work should be founded in him. The Duke never dreamed to ascend the throne without having been duly elected by the vote of the Cortes, the legitimate representatives of the country by universal suffrage. The Duke would have retired some time since into private life if every day and every moment he had not been given to understand that his silence and passive assent were necessary to the triumph of the revolution which he had acknowledged. In our opinion, the Duke of Montpensier aspires nowadays but to enjoy in a peaceful retirement, and in the midst of his family circle, the rights and guarantees granted to all Spaniards. However, should the circumstances exact it, he will be always ready to defend, as a Spaniard and as a soldier, the liberties of the nation. We must add that, more than ever, we entertain the conviction that the candidature of the Duke of Montpensier would be the strongest obstacle to the reaction in Spain, as is proved by the incessant war made against him by all the enemies of the revolution.

Preparations for a Formidable Carlist Rising.

In correspondence from Madrid, April 22, we find the following, which foreshadows another rising:—

Lo, we are to have a grand movement soon. The journals are full of the project. The good citizens of this capital converse about it freely, and, following the current, I might as well state that this grand movement, which is to take place "soon," is to be the invasion of Spain by the Carlists and the taking of the field against them by Marshal Serrano and his army.

The Carlists line the northern slopes of the Pyrenees; they are camped along the whole range from Bayonne to Perpignan. They are heard of as being at La Innguera, Foix, Tarbes, Dox, Aleron, Mons Louis and Bellegarde, making short excursions into Spain, frightening a few of the people, and inviting the National Guards after them. Even in the interior of Spain there are found evidences betokening that the coming struggle is not far distant. At Cuenca there is a congregation of Carlists, in what force is not known, and will not be known until the trumpet blast of Don Carlos and his General—Martinez—is heard this side of the Pyrenees. The Carlists, I have no doubt in the least, are nearly as plentiful in Madrid as the republicans, and they may be scattered all over Spain in equal numbers with the fierce radicals. Being strong, there is no occasion to hide in ambush forever. Either Don Carlos must feel himself strong enough to make good battle, otherwise he is an idiot to publish his intentions, prompting Serrano and Prim to energetic action. Whatever movements his troops have made as yet have been known pretty clearly, and it is in the mouth of the meanest peasant treading the streets of Madrid that "Don Carlos is coming."

If the Republicans unite with the Carlists, as I have heard some people say they will, they are in the majority, and Prim and Serrano must wing their way to the Philippines or the Canaries faster than they came. But it is hardly possible, because by helping Don Carlos to the throne of Spain the republicans will have leaped out of the frying-pan into the fire with a vengeance. Don Carlos will become a fixture irremovable, while if they waited to see what kind of a monarch the government would bring forth, they might find plenty of chances to make a dash and upset monarchy forever in the country.

The Effect of Castelar's Great Speech in the Cortes—Prim Gaining Over the Republicans.

The Madrid, April 18, correspondence says, in reference to Castelar's great speech in the Cortes, which we publish on an inside page to-day:—

Frequently the applause from every part of the house interrupted him, and when he had brought his peroration to a close—a peroration unequaled for beauty of diction, force of language, and sublimity of imagery—the excitement was so great that the members of the Chamber, irrespective of party, rushed up to him and congratulated him, Rivero leading the way, and embracing him on both cheeks. The scene was bewildering. The effect of the oration has not worn off yet. The young orator has received upwards of three hundred telegrams from all parts of the country, thanking him for this service to the cause of religious liberty and freedom of thought. There is a proposition that the Cortes shall print the speech by tens of thousands, and outside all parties are uniting to present him with a testimonial. But these compliments, merely personal, and however deserving of record as indicating the esteem in which his marvellous powers are held, are really empty results, compared with the effect his terrible attack upon the Church and the coalition has had politically. Rivero's petty scheme to avert the breaking up of the majority, though immediately successful, has been completely defeated by this speech of Castelar's, and this in the most unexpected manner. The orator dashed at the monarchical scheme, and smashed it in with the refusal of Don Fernando. He laid bare all the weak places of the coalition, and thrust his lance into the very marrow of their differences. He showed up the inconsistencies of each section, and excited one against the other. He spared no one. Every word was a live coal which burnt deep into the flesh. Progressists, Moderators, Democrats, Neos, each writhed in turn. As he spoke each faction felt its time was come. Consternation was on every face. Had the *coup* been premeditated, had the house been prepared for this terrific onslaught, no doubt a means of paralyzing the attack would have been found. As it was, the blow came down swift as a thunder-bolt, and scathed all. That same night Prim held a consultation with his own personal party. That same night, too, a meeting of the chief Republicans took place at Castelar's house. It had long been felt that sooner or later the Progressists must come over the Republican side, and the resolution taken was to accept the anticipated overtures from the first who should make them. The choice would lay between Prim and Serrano. Prim stole a march upon his rival, and on Tuesday night went to Castelar's house and frankly stated that the monarchy had become impossible, that the republicans were masters of the situation, and that he was ready to unite with them. This offer was at once accepted. It is resolved that the republic shall be allowed to glide in without shock, without violence. There is even an understanding respecting the Ministers. Prim will remain Minister of War. As, however, in this position he would become a standing danger to the Republic, a national militia is to be enrolled to form a counterpoise. The future Finance Minister, the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of State, are all designated. The discussion of the Constitution will be allowed to go on, for the idea is to consume time, so that the projected change may have more time to work. It is even likely the monarchical form of government will be voted, but as there will be no monarch the republic must be accepted as a matter of course. Then we shall have a call for a new Cortes Constituyentes, which will undo the Constitution just voted and remodel it more in accordance with the principles of the revolution and in harmony with republican institutions. This, at least, is the plan of the new allies at present. Spain, however, is such a country of surprises, that an unexpected event may upset this project.

CUBA.

Flattering Prospect of Affairs—Negotiations for the Purchase of Monitors—American Gunboats for the Cuban Navy.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondence of yesterday has the following:—

Mr. Domingo Ruiz, the Cuban Envoy to the United States, returned to this city to-night after a few weeks' absence, which was spent in visiting different parts of the country in the interest of his cause. Mr. Ruiz declares that so far from the Cubans being in a weakly condition they are really stronger now than at any time since the commencement of their revolution. Despatches have been received by Mr. Ruiz from Cespedes, which represent the state of affairs as being in the highest degree cheering. Thousands of arms and two thousand men, among whom were two hundred American artillerists, have recently reached Cuba in safety, and fresh supplies are leaving Mexico and the United States almost every week. Mr. Ruiz states that the Spaniards are very much mistaken in supposing that the Cubans will permit them to remain idle during the warm season. Cespedes intends to force the Spanish troops to fight during the sickly season, and will permit them to take no rest until they consent to leave the country or are taken prisoners. In this kind of warfare the Cubans will have an immense advantage, being proof against the heat and the fever, while the Spaniards must naturally fall victims to both. In about a month Mr. Ruiz expects to receive intelligence from the Cuban agent sent to Peru announcing the successful negotiation of the purchase of the two Peruvian ironclads. Mr. Ambrosio Valiente, who has undertaken this business, has been given full powers, and no doubt is entertained about his complete success. The conditions will be that no money need be paid for the monitors until after the achievement of Cuban independence. The monitors are quietly awaiting at St. Thomas the conclusion of the purchase, and it is said they are ready to start on their mission of destruction at twenty-four hours, notice. Besides these two monitors the Cuban Envoy here hopes soon to be able to despatch three of the fastest vessels in our navy to Cuba. These three vessels, which include the Hornet, now lying at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be purchased by Cuban gentlemen as private parties and then transferred to the Cuban Government. In this way the international difficulties will be got over. This arrangement meets with the approbation of our Government. The Secretary of the Navy has informed Cuban gentlemen who consulted him on the subject that our Government is ready to sell vessels to anybody willing to purchase, inasmuch as Congress has by enactment provided for a decrease in the force of the navy, thereby rendering the sale of several vessels of war obligatory. At the same time it is given out that our Government will endeavor to prevent the transfer of any such vessels to the Spanish Government.

President Grant Keeps a Vigilant Watch.

Says the *Tribune* of this morning:—

President Grant is keeping a vigilant watch over affairs in the Island of Cuba. Notwithstanding the confidence expressed by the Spanish authorities of their ability to speedily suppress the rebellion, the Government is constantly in receipt of intelligence which shows that the insurgents have not brought into action all their available strength, and it is expected that the next two or three months will indicate something definite respecting the struggle on either side. In the mean time it is not the intention of the Government to interfere so long as every demand made upon the Spanish authorities, where our interests are interfered with, is promptly acceded to. Although the Government officials have indicated a willingness to sell war materials of all kinds to parties who desire to purchase, no sales have yet been made. The President has stated in substance that he believes the Spaniards have exhausted their resources in Cuba, while the Cubans have much latent strength which will show itself hereafter in an effective manner.

The Cuban Question in England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 21 says:—The *Ocel* published the subjoined information from New York, and expresses its belief that is correct. Since it was received the assertions have been so far verified that the Spaniards, having seized the Mary Lowell, which was hovering suspiciously on the coast, and attempting to communicate with the insurgents, the American Government have sent a large iron-clad fleet to demand her restitution. The Spaniards will (the *Ocel* proceeds) no doubt make a brave fight for their possession, but it may be snatched from their grasp before a tripartite alliance can be formed for the joint defense of European West Indian possessions. In these days the *fait accompli* is a triumphant answer to all remonstrance, and if General Grant seizes Cuba it is more than questionable whether England and France would make it a *casus belli*, and seek to wrest his prey from his grasp:—

Grant is now run mad on the subject of Cuba, and will undoubtedly give aid in some manner to wrest that island from Spain. Whether that would be complacently looked upon by France and England you have a better opportunity of judging than I have. But the complications which would arise might involve this country in a war with the European powers. The feeling against England and France and Spain is being carefully worked up in Congress and in the public press, so as to prepare the people for the steps which Grant desires to take. He and his intimate friends ardently long for a foreign war. This will not only give acquisition of territory, but will afford ample field for honor, and give a new lease of power to the present administration. The entire feeling pervading the high officials is one of hatred of England, and of France in a lessdegree.

In a day or two a yacht will leave here for Cuba, ostensibly for the purpose of a pleasure party. Its real mission is to learn the exact condition of affairs, and to communicate with the leaders of the Cubans. The persons on board will be informed what to do by the Government. The coast of the island is so guarded by Spanish cruisers that it is impossible for larger vessels to run in, and several expeditions have been run off lately, and failed in landing. The Fenian organization is active, and in readiness to move against the British possessions as soon as any difficulty arises; and the highest officers of the army and navy look to a serious quarrel at an early day. With these views, you may look for fresh demands on the Alabama question. Knowing what I do, I forewarn you there is a heavy storm brewing ahead.

GRANT.

The Troubles of Fault-Finding Writers.

From the Boston Advertiser (Senator Sumner's Organ), May 1.

The Chicago *Tribune* in a recent issue calls attention to a change which nearly two months' experience of the new administration has wrought in public opinion. No other administration since the first had come into power with a firmer hold upon the confidence of the country. The good fortune which had followed the President elect to the day of his inauguration inspired faith in him, hearty, genuine and almost universal. His antecedents, and the assurances of the few whom he admitted to his counsels, gave ample cause for the belief that the Government was about to be administered upon sound principles, and that his own pure motives and unsuspected patriotism would be represented in all parts of the public service. But "there has been a change. Two months have passed away, and it cannot be affirmed that we have a strong administration. Its moral power has been frittered away by small absurdities which, fortunately, have no bearing upon the sincerity, truthfulness, or the high purpose of the President and his advisers. We doubt if there ever was an administration with more good intentions at heart or less aptitude for carrying them into effect."

The *Tribune* speaks strongly, but no one will suspect it of speaking carelessly or with any other than a loyal purpose. The change to which it calls attention and the manifest causes which made the change inevitable, have been more widely known and more earnestly talked about than the President and his personal advisers will ever be likely to understand. There are always enough to tell the King the good things the people say about him; but the friends who are willing to tell him where he has been mistaken, and what acts of his are calculated to impair his influence, and need to be amended, are unfortunately not so common. But the President himself, in the course of his eventful and heroic life, has been in difficult places enough, and has in his character enough of genuine chivalry, to know that no better service can be rendered to him than to point out the errors into which he has been led, and to show the way in which they may be most speedily and effectively redressed.

It is unfortunate that the task imposed upon a new administration is to contend with the ravenous birds of prey who look upon the public patronage as their particular plunder and the only adequate reward for party services. It would, perhaps, have been to much to expect that the President should say too them that he could not enter upon so delicate a task as the reorganization of the public service till the hungry brood dispersed and left him and those who were to be held responsible for the proper administration of their departments free to consider the merits of the applicants in connection with the needs of the service. That would have removed the chief difficulty. But the situation, difficult at the best, was complicated by the manner in which the first important appointments were made. For these the President was alone responsible. He made them without consultation with any one, and manifestly from a sense of profound gratitude for the encouragement and aid the gentlemen selected had given him. We can speak of them with the greater freedom because we have no feeling but respect for them and a hearty appreciation of their public services. To mention but one instance, it is manifest now that a great mistake was committed when personal friendship was allowed to dictate the first Cabinet officer, who, although he was not expected to enter upon the duties of the place, took advantage of the golden opportunity to put in motion the old machinery for the distribution of patronage which is the scandal of our service, and which we firmly believe it was the President's intention to discard. How many subsequent mistakes can be traced to that error we cannot say; but if the present Secretary of State or the President himself were as free to speak as private citizens are, they would doubtless verify the well-authenticated reports which have been the subject of conversation and criticism in all intelligent circles since this unwelcome task was imposed on them.

Many of the appointments which the President made by advice were not less unfortunate. These were crowded with sheer physical force through the opening which Mr. Washburne left. They were for the most part of politicians with a local reputation, endorsed by executive committees and members of Congress, and gifted with an infinite capacity for "dingdonging" their claims, as Senator Trumbull despairingly called it, into the ears of the unhappy officer who had to answer their demands. The number of these is, perhaps, not larger than would have successfully run the gauntlet, whoever had been President, while the present pernicious system is in force. But it is large enough to have moderated to some extent the enthusiasm with which the new administration was launched and to lead many thoughtful and observing men for the moment to look upon the venture with divided emotions.

It should, however, be remembered that these and all other appointments have been made with the definite assurance of the President that if he failed in his first choice he would not hesitate to make the second or even the third trial. The time for the second trial in some cases will soon come, and the President will in no way fortify himself more securely in the respect and trust of the people who seek for nothing but the public welfare than by carrying this assurance into effect.

The Chicago "Tribune" as a Fault-Finder and the Apologist for Retrenchment.

From the Chicago Tribune (Senator Trumbull's organ), April 29.

During the war the clerical force of the Government in all its departments was greatly increased, and often very recklessly. Temporary clerks were appointed in squads of thirty and forty, and generally the offices became permanent. No office was discontinued, but a constant increase of the number was kept up. The salaries also were raised, and when the war closed there were at least 2000 civilians in Government employ, in addition to the force employed before the war. There was no difficulty in disbanding the army of 600,000 men; but this army of civilians was not to be shaken off. With more than barnacle tenacity they clung to the pay rolls. The most of these people, men and women, went to Washington from distant States. They were, as a class, too lazy to earn their bread by work at home, and therefore went down, and, through their representatives in Congress, were placed upon the civil pension list. As a matter of course, they resisted all efforts for their displacement. They constituted a lobby to defeat all legislation having for its object the reduction of the civil force to the footing of a peace establishment, and they were not only successful in this, but they annually obtained from Congress a special pension equal to twenty per cent. additional salary. During Johnson's administration the number of civil officers of the Government, not only at Washington, but in all parts of the country, was increased. Neither Congress nor the Executive had the courage to dismiss the useless officials. During a few months, while General Grant was acting Secretary of War, he took the responsibility, as far as his discretion extended, of dismissing a large number of persons and of closing a large number of offices no longer needed by the Government. There was the usual outcry against the petty economy of dismissing a few clerks at comparatively small salaries, but the most effectual answer to this was the fact that the aggregate of expenditures saved by the limited reform already instituted was equal to two and a half millions of dollars a year.

The last Congress at its last session was driven into reform by the imperious demands of the press and people of the country. These thousands of clerkships had no other warrant of law than the appropriations from time to time. A discontinuance of the appropriations involved a discontinuance of the offices, and since the first of March we have witnessed the discharge of a large number of these clerks. Several hundreds have already been discharged, and by the first of July the whole number dismissed will have reached 1500 males and females.

The Democratic papers are making piteous complaints about the hardships and cruelty upon these poor men and women who have been dismissed, and they ridicule the economy which exhibits itself in that form. But the whole expenses of the Government are made up of small items, and the cutting off of 1500 salaries, averaging $1000 each, is an aggregate saving well worthy of consideration. The reduction of expenditure by millions is exactly what is needed to reduce taxation, and no government can palliate the crime of continuing any man in office whose services are not needed.

RITUALISM EXTRAORDINARY.

Guild of the Holy Cross—Marvellous Doings in Christ Church, New York—Gorgeous Vestments, Candles, and Little Boys.

The N. Y. *Times* of this morning gives the annexed account of an extraordinary ritualistic service:—

The Guild of the Holy Cross, a very High Church Episcopal association, held a service yesterday morning in Christ Church, Fifth avenue, at which a peculiar ritual was observed. The chancel was brilliantly lighted up with gas and wax candles, while the rest of the church was in comparative darkness. On either side of a cross over the altar was a tall wax candle, and two more were on the altar. A printed programme was given to all who attended the services, containing the hymns to be sung and the following:—

[Confidential.]

"Catholic worshippers who may attend the private Commemoration of the Guild of the Holy Cross, are earnestly requested to comply with the well-known Catholic rules, as follows:—To bow reverently at the *Gloria*, and at the Holy Name; to remain kneeling from the Confession throughout the service, only rising to commune, and again at the hymn, 'Faithful Cross,' which takes the place of the '*Gloria in Excelsis*' in the Post Communion Service; and not to leave the church until the altar lights are extinguished, and the Guild have retired."

The organist played a voluntary, and chaunting was heard in the distance, and then the vestry door was opened and a procession entered the church, preceded by a little boy carrying a cross; after him came the choir and the clergy, then the officers and fellows of the Guild, wearing long black gowns, and chasubles, some of bright red, others blue, trimmed with white, and grey trimmed with red; a large red cross was conspicuous on the bosom of each. The procession passed down the side isle and up the middle aisle to the altar, and the members of the Guild occupying the pews in the body of the church. Portions of the regular morning service of the Episcopal Church, accompanied with Roman Catholic forms and ceremonies, followed. At the conclusion of the litany and the morning prayers, another voluntary was played on the organ, during which a second procession emerged from the vestry, consisting of one little boy carrying the cross and two others with long wax candles, and they were followed by three priests in gorgeous vestments of cloth of gold, richly ornamented, with black barettas on their heads. The priests read the communion service, the commandments being intoned, and the responses made by the choir. After numerous genuflexions had been made before the cross, a book was presented to the chief priest, which he kissed; the priest who presented it then, preceded by the boy with the cross, went to the reading-desk and read, or rather chanted, the Epistle of the day, kissing the book at its close. A hymn was then sung.

The same ceremony was then gone through with with another book, and the third priest chanted the Gospel for the day. After this three little boys entered, one bearing the cross, another the candles, and the third the wine and bread, which were deposited on a table at the side of the chancel, after receiving the blessing of the chief priest. The communion service closed with the usual prayers.

A brief sermon was then preached by one of the clergy. After the offertory the prayer of consecration was offered, followed by a hymn, when the sacrament was administered in the following order:—

1st. Clergy.	5th. Fellows of Guild, unvested.
2d. Choir.	
3d. Officers of Guild.	6th. The Religious.
4th. Fellows of Guild, vested.	7th. Men.
	8th. Women.

The services closed with a hymn, in place of "Gloria in Excelsis," and the benediction.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton quiet; sales of 300 bales middling uplands at 28¼c. Flour—sales of 9500 barrels; State and Western advanced 10@15c. on low grades and more active; superfine to fancy State, $5·70@6·70; superfine to choice white Western, $5·65@8; Southern firmer; common to choice, $6·90@11·75. Wheat quiet and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 5000 bushels. Amber Canada, $1·08; Canada white, $1·90. Corn active and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 54,000; new mixed Western, 91½@94c.; old, do., 92@93c., in store, and 95@95½c. afloat. Oats firmer. Western 86c. bid and 87c. asked for in store. Beef quiet. Mess Pork firmer; new mess, $31·12½; prime, $25·75@26. Lard firm; steam, in tierce, 18@18¼. Whisky very quiet but firm; free Western, 96@97c.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Stocks steady. Gold, 135¼. Exchange, 9¾. 5-20s, 1862, 118½; do. 1864, 114⅜; do. 1865, 115⅝; new, 116⅞; 10-40s, 108⅞; Virginia 6s, 62¾; Missouri 6s, 88½; Canton Company, 61½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 176⅝; Reading, 95½; Hudson River, 155⅛; Michigan Central, 129⅞; Michigan Southern, 105⅞; Illinois Central, 146⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 104⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 136½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 144⅝.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Cotton dull at 28c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat; sales of Valley red at $2·92; good do. at $2·90. Corn active and receipts small; white, 85c.; yellow, 86@87c. Oats firm at 75@78c. for heavy, and 70@73c. for light. Rye dull at $1·40@1·45. Mess Pork quiet at $30·75@32. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16¾c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; Hams, 20@21c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky very firm and tending upwards; stock scarce at 94@95c.; sales at outside figure.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	176½	Cleve. & Toledo	104¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	28¾	Toledo & Wabash	72
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. o.	77⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	104⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92	Adams Express	61¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	86¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	98	U. S. Express	62½
Chi. and R. I. R.	136¾	Tennessee 6s, new	65½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	144	Gold	135⅞
Pacific Mail Steam.	92½	Market irregular.	
West. Union Tel.	40¾		

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reformatory Work in the Patent Office—The New Commissioner—Naval Assignments.

Affairs in New England—Arrest of a Forger.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Assignments of Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Lieutenant Commander Chester Hatfield has been ordered to the Naval Academy on October 1 next. Assistant Paymaster George W. Long is ordered to the Saugus. First Assistant Engineer Henry L. Snyder is detached from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders.

The New Commissioner of Patents.

The new Commissioner of Patents has made several changes of examiners, and retains James S. Grinnell as chief clerk. There being twenty-one different rooms, each with its sub-chief, the Commissioner is maturing a plan to secure more uniformity of working, and to dispense with some of the present

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

MR. MOTLEY IN ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. World.

It is pretty clear, from the tone of the English journals in commenting upon the recent speech of Mr. Sumner concerning the Alabama claims, that Mr. Motley will by no means enter into Mr. Reverdy Johnson's glowing inheritance of dinners, public and private. If ever there was a man upon whom England conferred that dearest of her liberties—the freedom of her mahogany—Mr. Johnson was that man. Every knife and fork in the three kingdoms was put at his service. It used to be said of West Indian hospitality, in the days before emancipation cut down the noble liberality of the planters—who never presented a bill and never paid one—that, if it pleased a guest to sit on the saddle of mutton and put his feet in the soup tureen, nobody would object to his doing so.

This somewhat violent figure of speech hardly exaggerates the tolerance—the more than tolerance, the cordiality—extended to Mr. Johnson as a diner-out by all England. Of course, we all understood that this gushing temper of our cousins expressed not only their appreciation of the social merits of Mr. Johnson as a man, but their eagerness to make friends over the dead past with Mr. Johnson's countrymen. The Johnson-Stanley treaty may be said to have been signed in Great Britain amid a *feu-de-joie* of champagne corks, and to a running accompaniment of Sheffield cutlery beating out applause on Worcestershire crockery upon fifty thousand British dinner-tables.

The rejection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty by the American Senate will infallibly change all this. It is all very well for Lord Clarendon to get up and pretend that he has private assurances to the effect that the treaty was rejected at Washington only for a political purpose. Lord Clarendon knows better. The English press know better. The instinct of the English people will teach them better. Mr. Motley, whose chief claim to his appointment (apart from the fact that it would embitter sorely the retirement of Mr. Seward at Auburn) seems to have been a notion that he would have peculiar social advantages in England, will find the face of English society set against him. He will be civilly treated, of course. But all Englishmen who respect themselves will feel that to show any extraordinary courtesy to him would be to humiliate their country before a rival nation which has just taken the plainest possible way of signifying its deep distrust of English statesmanship, if not its positive hostility to England.

This inevitable result of the action which we have just taken makes it still more desirable than before that any future deliberations on the subject of the Alabama claims should be conducted, not by Mr. Motley in London, but by Mr. Fish in Washington.

SPANISH WARFARE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Should the report be confirmed that Count Valmaseda, commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department of Cuba, has actually issued the proclamation that came last week by telegraph, the fact will do more than could anything else not only to alienate the sympathies of the world from Spain and warm all hearts towards her insurgent foes, but to dash the young hope of her own resurrection. According to that proclamation, every native male over fifteen years of age, found away from his residence without sufficient cause, is to be executed. Every uninhabited dwelling, and every inhabited dwelling where a white flag shall be undisplayed, is to be burned. All women, absent from their homes, must come to Bayamo or Jiguani; if they do not come of their own free choice, they will be forced to come. This is simply barbarous. It is war in the old brutal style; war against all the modern principles of war; war as it was conducted in the Middle Ages. It suggests the policy of Philip II. The barbarity is marked by that characteristic of utter contempt for the subject which signalized the operations of that most Catholic prince. We have been trying hard of late to think well of Spain, hoping sometimes against hope. We have read over again her history with kindly eyes; we have made generous allowance for her difficulties; we have pitied her sorrows, cheered her endeavors, put the most charitable construction on her blunders, estimated at their fullest value her national qualities, thrust forward boldly the promising features in her new efforts at administration, praised her Ministers, borne witness to the good conduct of her people, hailed with enthusiasm every indication of improvement in her civil system, greeted with hearty thanks her aspirations after liberty of thought, worship, and speech, bespoken for her the indulgence of the public opinion, and maintained a stout conviction that her painful travail would issue in her deliverance from the ancient thraldom of tradition; and now, in a moment, she turns upon us and bids us believe ourselves grievously mistaken. She is the same old Spain her calumniators, as we thought them, declared her to be—haughty, supercilious, cruel, reckless, scornful of the opinion and the feeling of the civilized world.

She could not, of course, be blamed for wishing to retain her possessions. Every nation on earth does that. All dismemberment is painful. We do not blame her for employing force to keep so precious a tributary as the Island of Cuba. Every nation on earth would do the same. But she is to blame for using force as no nation on earth would do who values its fair fame. War, unhappily, is not likely to pass away from the usages of people calling themselves civilized and bearing the name of Christian. Nay, it seems to be as prevalent as ever. The art of war is studied, the machinery of war is perfected, to an extent never dreamed of till this generation. The engines of destruction are numerous and fearful beyond precedent. But, at the same time, it is not the monster it used to be. If not divested of its physical terrors, it is to some degree divested of its moral hideousness. There is in its conduct far less of hate and vindictiveness than there was. Civilization comes in to protect all but actual belligerents in life and property. Humanity comes in to save even belligerents from all unnecessary suffering through exposure, wounds, and captivity. War is entered into reluctantly, under protest, and with something like an apology to the spirit of a better age. The element of murder is sternly prohibited and kept down. Not a life is wasted that can be spared; and the tenderest services of men and women are pressed into the field to mitigate the horrors that cannot be avoided. This is now the recognized rule among all people. A new conscience has been created in military and imperial breasts which will demand to be respected and obeyed. No nation is strong enough to disregard its decree. Least of all can a nation afford to disregard it that, like Spain, labors under the reproach of being behind the rest, and claims sympathy on the score of her purpose to cast the reproach off. She should lead the rest, and justify her title to praise, as well as her promise of attainment, by showing how well she appreciates the lessons that civilization has learned. Is this the way she proves herself to be worthy a place among the great powers? If it is, she may abandon all hope of ever rewriting her history, for she will turn against her the very hearts that were beating proudly in her cause of national regeneration, and the very hands that were ready to render all the help they could towards its victory. They who hoped to see her live will rejoice to see her die.

A CHANGE OF CABINET THE ONLY SAFETY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

When General Grant commanded the armies of the Union, victory perched upon his banners, because no man had the right to question his acts or demand his purposes. But the Presidency is a different thing. Congress has reduced it to a mere second mate's position, and every party leader who controls a section in Congress claims the right to issue orders and to know all the plans. To make the matter still worse, these political section masters are not agreed among themselves. Each is jealous of his competitors, and the result is confusion. The Washington despatches all agree that there is much dissatisfaction among the politicians there, and the Western newspapers are beginning to find fault with the President for this state of things. There is ground for complaint, and it lies in the fact that the recognized head of the Cabinet, though a very worthy gentleman of the old school, is entirely unfitted by his ideas, habits, and tastes for the post he fills.

The fact is, General Grant is not a politician and does not wish to become one. He fought many splendid battles and won great victories, for which a grateful people have elected him to the first office in their gift, and are willing to pass over his shortcomings. He cannot at this time take hold in an entirely new field and become a great worker, and his disposition, therefore, is to let matters take their course in Cabinet council. He has no foreign or domestic policy to urge, no plans to carry out, no ambitious designs to foster, and therefore he has confidence in those he has called around him. But for this very reason he should have the strongest possible Cabinet he can construct. This would be the best evidence that he entertains a lively interest in the welfare of the nation, and a signal return for the confidence reposed in him. It is admitted on all sides that the present leader of the Cabinet is not up with the ideas of the time, and though eminently respectable and desirous to do all that lies in his power, he holds no grasp on the heart of the country, and is incapable of marking out and carrying into execution a policy for the administration.

The President, therefore, should not court disaster by procrastination and unseemly delay. The voices from the East and from the West are signs of the rising spirit of the times, and must be heeded if we would not invite defeat. The unanimity with which the Senate and the whole country have responded to Mr. Sumner's recent masterly utterances on our foreign policy points to him as the best man to place in the position of Secretary of State and at the head of the Cabinet; and reconstruction of the Government should at once be made, not only by calling him to office, but also by consulting him as to the persons who may be called to hold the other portfolios. With Mr. Sumner in lead as the working man of the administration, the President can feel a confidence that no gross mistakes will be committed like those of waiting to know what England says before we decide upon our policy in the Cuban question, or drawing up the instructions of Minister Motley; and without taking upon himself the supervision of every step in foreign or domestic affairs, he may be sure that his administration will not stand before the country convicted of incapacity and meritorious of defeat.

MR. PUNCH AND MR. JOHNSON.

From the N. Y. Times.

"*Mr. Punch* hopes," says the organ of that estimable humorist, "that something in the shape of an English tribute will be offered to that kind-hearted gentleman, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, before he is allowed to go away. He has been assiduously doing his best to create the international sympathy which we desire to believe exists; and if ever a man came under the provision of the beatitude about peacemakers, Mr. Johnson is the man." This is the kindliest—we might almost say the *only* kindly—public tribute from his English friends which Minister Johnson has received. It is remarkable that, while he has been overflowing with good words, fraternal pledges, and generous prayers for the prosperity of England, he has in return received rather less thanks, or even acknowledgment, than a gruffer ambassador is wont to secure.

Take, for example, Mr. Roebuck's case. That gentleman certainly could not have felt aggrieved had the American Minister refused to cultivate his acquaintance. But what was the fact? Mr. Johnson saw him afar off—even from London to Sheffield—ran to him, and metaphorically if not literally fell on his neck and kissed him. Instead, however, of accepting the *rôle* of repentant prodigal, Mr. Roebuck, at the banquet which Mr. Johnson said he would have attended even for his sake alone, abused and vilified the American people; a few days later, in a public speech, he expressed the desire to see America torn asunder; and yet a few months later, he gave his countrymen this dying legacy, "Beware of America."

And this will stand very well for one example of fifty of the reception Mr. Johnson's courtesies have met. They have been almost uniformly, and often rudely, rebuked. The English press has joined in a common cry against him, even the *Edinburgh Review* now taking up the refrain. His desire "to create international sympathy" has been described as "soft sawder," "soft soap," and, at best, "soft sentiment." Now, while it was very well for the American public to resent what they justly considered their Envoy's misappreciation of their feelings, it is quite a different matter for the British public to sneer at his friendly manifestations as either insincere or maudlin. Mr. Johnson has made sad mistakes, but not on the side of insincerity, since he evidently believes what he says. "*Mr. Punch*," therefore, does a fair thing when he demands for Mr. Johnson "kind regards tied up in a large parcel." The duty of rebuking Mr. Johnson for over-demonstrativeness is not an English duty; and, indeed, we shall not be surprised if, when he really leaves English shores, he obtains a more generous token of appreciation than hitherto from those whom he sought to please, even at the cost of mortally offending his own countrymen.

THE QUESTION OF C BAN RECOGNITION AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

According to the Washington correspondents, Mr. Secretary Fish has been ventilating a little the question of recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans. He was brought out, it seems, by the report that the British Government contemplated such recognition as a good stroke of policy for the purpose of establishing British influence and promoting commerce with Cuba, and, in a measure, to head off the United States there. Mr. Fish has no information to confirm such a report, and thinks such action on the part of England not at all probable. Our Government, it is said—that is Mr. Fish, we suppose—believes that the British Government would not be likely to take any step that would bring it into collision with Spain or any other European power while the Alabama claims remain suspended over it. Then, it is said, so far from dreading the recognition of Cuban belligerent rights by England, he would regard it as a favorable circumstance, and calculated to lead to the early acquisition of Cuba by this country and the injury of British commerce.

We take it for granted that these are the views of our Secretary of State, for they are characteristic and crude enough. We agree with him, and think it not likely that the British Government is contemplating at present the recognition of Cuban belligerency, but not for the reasons he assigns. England is not afraid of a war with Spain or any other European power for such action. There is not the least reason to fear. Spain is not in a condition to go to war, and would not make that a cause of war. Nor would any other European power trouble itself to maintain the authority of Spain over Cuba, or interfere in the least in the matter. A war with Spain seems to be the bugbear in Mr. Fish's mind. He has not the least comprehension of the situation or limited power of Spain nor of the Cuban question in an international point of view. Though a respectable gentleman, he is a timid old fogy, and utterly unfit for Secretary of State of this mighty republic. Though, speaking of Spain going to war with England should the belligerent rights of Cuba be recognized by the latter, he evidently had in his timid mind the silly apprehension of such an event with this country should our Government take the step first. Such puerility, timidity, and want of comprehension in our Secretary of State are enough to make every American indignant and blush for shame for the humiliating position his country is placed in.

If even England were disposed to take the first step in recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, there is no reason, as Mr. Fish justly says, to dread that. Indeed, we ought to look at it favorably. Nor do we think it would prevent the acquisition of Cuba by the United States hereafter; for that is written down in the book of manifest destiny. But England might gain great advantages both to her commerce and prestige in Cuba and throughout the Antilles, and in that point of view the British Government is quite capable of comprehending its interests and acting upon them should no higher political considerations deter it from such action. England will never act from sympathy with the cruelly oppressed and struggling patriots of Cuba; but she might from self-interest, should she see her way clear to head off the United States and to weaken our influence over the Cubans and throughout the Antilles. As a reproach to our timid and weak Government, we could almost wish that England would take the lead in recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. We could wish this were it not for the shame and damaging effect it would bring upon our country. Let us talk no more of the Monroe doctrine, of sympathy with any brave people struggling for their independence, of an American system of policy for the American Continent, or of the power and dominating grandeur of our great republic, if we do not promptly accord to the Cubans belligerent rights. There never was a worse and more cruel despotism than that of Spain over a people who are our neighbors, whose interests are closely united with ours, and who have no ties or sympathy with their rulers or the old European world; yet we hesitate to accord the boon of belligerent rights to them. The world will treat us with contempt for our weakness and stupidity; for we fail in magnanimity, in comprehending our own interests, and in perceiving when the hour of destiny points so plainly to the opportunity and necessity for action. Would to heaven that we had at this particular time an American statesman like Bismark or Napoleon at the helm of affairs! Then Cuba would soon be free, and the foundation would be laid for a grand and progressive American policy worthy of a mighty nation.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT GRANT AND GENERAL LEE.

From the N. Y. World.

If it be true that the consultation between these distinguished chieftains, on Saturday, took place at the request of the President, and that his purpose was to avail himself of General Lee's advice respecting the steps most suitable to be taken for restoring Virginia to her Federal relations, it is the most judicious and creditable thing which General Grant has done since his accession to office. General Lee is doubtless better acquainted with the actual public sentiment of Virginia than any other man in the State; and the measures which the President may adopt will be successful just in proportion as they accord with, and are supported by, that public sentiment. To proceed intelligently, he must know what the people will consent to; and an officer in quest of correct information acts sensibly in applying where it is to be had. All men of real influence in Virginia are in the habit of expressing themselves to General Lee with the most entire unreserve, and he is a better judge than any other man in the State of the co-operation or the opposition which any particular course of policy would meet from the great body of its respectable citizens. A previous consultation with General Lee ought to prove valuable on other grounds, besides being the most authentic source of information. So great is the confidence which he enjoys in that State, that whatever he advises or assents to will be likely to receive the support of that large and most influential class of citizens who hold his judgment and character in respect. Whatever President Grant attempts in Virginia with their co-operation cannot very well fail.

The fundamental mistake which the radical party have made throughout the whole progress of the reconstruction controversy, has consisted in spurning the advice and assistance of the representative men of the South. Had it not been for their bigotry in this respect, all questions could have been settled immediately after the close of the war, and the country have been spared these four trying years of distraction and turmoil. The fact that these representative men had been steeped in the Rebellion, so far from being a valid reason why the Government should not have arranged terms with them, was the strongest reason for doing so. The whole Southern people had supported the Rebellion, and there was no way of reclaiming them to loyalty so short, simple, and easy as by operating through the leaders whose moral ascendancy it was impossible to destroy. The sentimental repugnance to utilizing the leaders of the Rebellion ought to have weighed no more against arranging the terms of a political, than it did in arranging the terms of a military surrender. Why did the war end all at once, end completely, every Rebel soldier laying down his arms and returning to his home to act the part of a peaceful citizen? Why was there no necessity for dealing with any scattered military remnants of the Rebellion in detail? It was because the Confederate armies respected the authority of their generals, and were willing to be bound by their engagements. The consent of three men sufficed to disarm and scatter all the Rebel hosts. General Lee, General Johnston, and General Dick Taylor carried the proxies of their respective armies. There was no necessity for treating immediately with the armies themselves; the surrender of these generals included the surrender of all the men whom they commanded. A similar course ought to have been adopted in dealing with the political problem. The Southern people would have promptly complied with any conditions which had received the assent of their recognized leaders. Instead of the cumbrous method, which was actually adopted, of dealing with the whole Southern people as an unorganized mass of individuals, and operating through carpet-baggers whom they despised, and whom they would never consent to follow, the method which suited the circumstances was to arrange terms with the natural leaders of the South, and trust to their ascendancy over their followers for bringing over the great body of the people. Had this course been pursued, the controversy might have been settled at once; confidence and kindness would have been immediately restored; and the South would have had no difficulty in borrowing the capital which was needed for the resuscitation of its prostrate industry.

In a war between two nations foreign to each other, there is no delay or difficulty in closing up the controversy after the final cessation of hostilities. The reason is, that each nation considers itself bound by the action of its government, and the conditions to which its rulers assent in a treaty of peace are observed without question by all the people. If, instead of possessing this convenient machinery of settlement, two nations were completely disorganized at the close of the war, it is difficult to see how a controversy between them could ever reach a stable adjustment. If one of the two nations should refuse to treat with the government of the other, and undertake to arrange a settlement with the great body of its people, the dispute would draggle on through an era of confusion as the reconstruction question has in this country. The reconstruction controversy could have been arranged with nearly as much certainty and satisfaction by an understanding with the recognized leaders of Southern opinion, as by a treaty with a government, if there had been a government in the South with authority to command the obedience of the people. By disfranchising, humiliating, and spurning all the men of real influence, and attempting to control the people through intruders whom they detested, the South has been converted into a political chaos for a period of four years.

If President Grant has really invited General Lee to Washington to confer with him on the state of affairs in Virginia, he is exhibiting the first gleam of sense which has yet been manifested in dealing with the reconstruction question. The influence of such men as General Lee, the ascendancy of such men over the party sentiment of their section, cannot be annihilated or weakened by anything which the Republican party is able to do. It will continue to exist and operate as a potent political force; and it depends upon the wisdom of the Government whether it shall be an obstruction or an aid. If President Grant has concluded to ascertain and conform to the best public sentiment of Virginia, he may reasonably hope that the new State government, when once organized, will be self-sustaining. No government which requires an outside military force to uphold it can be considered as republican. In a government truly republican, the chief sanction of the laws is a supporting public opinion; and if General Grant desires to see governments of this character in the Southern States, he must put himself in relations with those Southerners whose antecedents and standing make them the natural leaders of the people.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu4

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
C. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplie lowest prices for cash. 12 4

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 12

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY THE
Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,
Yielding in Currency nearly
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

Union Pacific Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.
These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.
Full information cheerfully furnished.
The road will be completed in TEN (10) DAYS, and trains run through in TWENTY-FIVE (25) DAYS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort,
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

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DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000. FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantage offered by the Company, may be had.
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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

WINES.
HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight, self-cleaning, having no pipes or grates to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

MEDICAL.
PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m
DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
4 23 6m W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1136 FRANKFORD Road.
DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Board of Health having given out the contracts for the removal of ashes, the work will be commenced in a few days in all the districts. In the following districts the ashes are being removed as follows:—

On Mondays—From Ninth to Sixteenth, and from South to Washington streets, and from the Delaware river to Third street, and from Vine to Poplar street, and north from Poplar, from Front to Second.

On Tuesday—From Delaware avenue to Fifth, and from Washington street south; from Sixteenth to Eighteenth, and from South to Washington avenue; also north from Poplar, from Second to Fourth, and from Third to Sixth, and from Vine to Poplar street.

On Wednesdays—From Fifth to Ninth, and from Washington street south, and from Eighteenth to Twenty-second, and from South to Washington avenue; also north from Poplar, from Fourth to Sixth, and from Sixth to Eighth, and from Vine to Poplar.

On Thursdays—From Ninth to Broad, and south from Washington street; from Twenty-second to the Schuylkill river, and from South street to Washington avenue; also, from Sixth to Ninth, north of Poplar, and from Eighth to Tenth, from Vine to Poplar.

On Fridays—From Delaware avenue to Fifth, and from South to Washington street; also, south of Washington avenue, west from Broad street; from Ninth to Broad, north from Poplar, and from Tenth to Twelfth, from Vine to Poplar.

On Saturdays—From Fifth to Ninth streets, and from South to Washington streets; and from Twelfth to Broad streets, from Vine to Poplar.

—Yesterday Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, reached Philadelphia, *en route* for his home. Last evening he was serenaded by the Working Men's Association at the Continental Hotel.

—Thomas Foster, sometimes called John Foster, was arrested at Ninth and Market streets yesterday, as a fugitive from justice. He is alleged to have broken jail at Trenton, N. J., some months ago, and to have been in Philadelphia since that time.

—A meeting of journeymen plumbers was held yesterday afternoon, at Eighth and Locust streets, at which it was reported that out of ninety men originally on the strike for higher wages, but nineteen now remain, the employers having generally acceded to the demand of $3·50 for a day's labor.

—The first course of granite is now being laid at the new Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert streets. The huge blocks thus far used will, in addition to the massive foundation, indicate the substantial character of the building, which, when finished, will be one of the finest structures in the United States.

—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Library Company took place yesterday afternoon at the Library building, Fifth street, below Chesnut. An election for Directors and Treasurer was held, resulting as follows:—Directors—George W. Norris, Henry J. Williams, Charles Willing, David Lewis, J. I. Clark Hare, Peter McCall, Alexander Biddle, Henry Wharton, Henry Cramond, S. Morris Waln; Treasurer, Lloyd P. Smith.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅞.
—Ended—the Dyer court-martial.
—Collector Grinnell is in Washington.
—Robert E. Lee is still in Georgetown, D. C.
—Chief Justice Chase has gone to Richmond.
—Resinous coal has been discovered in Alaska.
—Mad dogs are daily becoming more numerous.
—Lieutenant-General Sherman was in New York yesterday.
—Consul-General Plumb will sail for Cuba on Thursday.
—Minister Motley left Washington, last night, for New York.
—James Hunnewell, a prominent Boston merchant, died on Saturday.
—Miss Kate Field lectured on "Woman," last evening, in Brooklyn.
—Let each Republican in the city see that he is properly registered to-day.
—Last evening the Seventeenth United States Infantry arrived at Richmond.
—Sixth Auditor Martin has entered upon his duties in the United States Treasury.
—A large portion of the cotton crop in Alabama has been destroyed by the recent heavy rains.
—Two colored men and a white man were killed in a riot at Brownsville, Tennessee, on Sunday night.
—Ex-Postmaster Kelley, of New York, has been presented with a $700 watch by the Post Office employes.
—A Convention of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will assemble in St. Louis this week.
—Francis McKean, of Milbury, Massachusetts, was killed on Saturday, on the Providence Railroad, near Worcester.
—A bill providing for a paid fire department in the city of Brooklyn has passed the New York Legislature.
—Last Sunday the schooner Susan and Julia laden with lime, took fire in Provincetown harbor, and was totally destroyed.
—An attempt to rob an express wagon yesterday, in New York, was frustrated by the arrest of the would-be highwaymen.
—John S. Hayward, an old and wealthy citizen, and one of the largest landholders in Illinois, died at Hillsboro, Illinois, yesterday.
—Frank J. Cheyney, a lad of fifteen, yesterday committed suicide at North Andover, Mass., rather than apologize to his teacher for truancy.
—An engineer on a freight train of the Toledo, Peoria, and Wabash Railroad was killed yesterday, by the breaking down of a bridge, near Lecor, Ill. Several cars were smashed.
—A German undertook to steal a ride from New York to Pittsburg by hiding in a car containing guano. When he reached Harrisburg he wanted to go for some cologne.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 3.—A public meeting was held at St. James' Hall to-night, under Tory management, to protest against the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The audience was large, and many conservative peers were present; also members of the House of Commons. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning Mr. Gladstone's bill, and calling on the House of Lords to reject or materially alter it.

LONDON, May 3—Midnight.—The House of Commons, in committee to-night, resumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill. Clause 36, concerning the *regium donum*, was so amended as to include within the provision for compensation the ministers of all congregations entitled eventually to a share of the grant.

Mr. Gladstone admitted the compensation was small, but the endowments were small compared with the services rendered by Presbyterians in Ireland, and according to the principle of the bill, the present endowment was the only basis for compensation.

Clause 37, providing for compensation to professors, and for payments in respect to the buildings of Belfast College, was stricken out, in compliance with the request of the Presbyterian Synod, and with the consent of the Government. Mr. Gladstone intimated that other provisions would be made for this college.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A Havana special, dated the 30th ult., says the revolutionary party held a grand congress at Sibaricon on the 13th of April, at which Cespedes presided. Thirty representatives were present from all parts of the island. Resolutions declaring that the revolutionary party is fighting for independence from Spain and annexation to the United States were unanimously adopted.

Quesada was again elected generalissimo of the revolutionary armies. The delegates were enthusiastic, sanguine, and determined.

From Puerto Principe a report comes that Spanish troops have captured Betancourt and several other members of the revolutionary committee.

HAVANA, May 3.—Havana journals announce that insurgents have appeared in the jurisdiction of Cinco Villas and the surrounding country. Many large plantations and estates have been seized in the country by Government officers, under the confiscation decree.

Sheriff's Sales.

Among other properties sold by the Sheriff yesterday afternoon, at the stated monthly sale, were the following, for the prices named:—

Brick factory, improvements and lot, N. E. corner Twenty-second and Wood streets, 100 feet front, 165 feet 7 inches deep. Ground rent, $30—$27,500.

Building and lot, north side Washington street, 60 feet west of Thirteenth street, 50 feet front, 113 feet 3 inches deep. Ground rent, $400—$2500.

Frame house and lot, N. W. side Frankford road and east side of avenue leading to Franklin Cemetery, 120 feet front, 120 feet deep on S. W. line, 120 feet on N. E. line, 116 feet on rear—$3000.

Three-story brick house and lot, S. W. corner Thirteenth and Ogden streets, 15 feet front, 49 feet deep on south line, 46 feet on north line, and breadth in rear, 22 feet. Ground rent, $60—$2300.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side Seventh street, 182 feet south of Master street, 17 feet front, 80 feet deep. Ground rent, $120—$3000.

Lot S. E. side E. Washington street, beginning N.E. side Chew street, thence N.E. 265 feet, east 430 feet, south 92 feet, S. W. 201 feet, N. W. 502 feet, $500.

Three-story brick house and stone slaughter-house, S. W. corner Spring Garden and Twenty-fourth streets, 44 feet front, 57 feet 7 inches deep. Ground rent, $86—$6500.

Three-story stone dwelling and lot, S. E. side Haines and Schaeffer street, 29 feet 11 inches in front, 109 feet 10 inches deep, $1800.

Three-story brick house and lot west side Nineteenth street, 128 feet 1¼ inches north of Coates street, 18 feet front, 110 feet deep, $4500.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side Nineteenth street, 164 feet 1¼ inches north of Coates street, 18 feet front, 110 feet deep, $2000.

Lager beer garden S. E. corner Emlen street and Trenton avenue, $12,000.

Lot east side Seventh street, 63 feet north of Thompson street, 15 feet 8 inches in front, 65 feet 10 inches deep. Ground rent, $60—$5000.

Lot south side Ellsworth street, 82 feet 6 inches west of Sixteenth street, 16 feet front, 79 feet deep, $3200.

Two three-story brick houses and lot, north side Hamilton street, 157 feet 10 inches east of Twentieth street, 16 feet 10 inches front, 97 feet deep, $3200.

Lot, N. W. corner Thirty-second and Haverford streets, 177 feet front, 180 feet deep, $2700.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side Richard street, 116 feet west of Sixteenth street, thence south 31 feet, east 4 feet, north 2 feet, east 12 feet, north 29 feet, west 16 feet, to beginning, $1000.

Unfinished three-story brick house on Fifth street; unfinished two-story brick house on Orchard street, and lot, east side of Fifth street, 94 feet north of Dauphin street, 12 feet front, 89 feet deep. Ground-rent, $42—$900.

Lot, east side Broad street, 66 feet south of Susquehanna avenue, 36 feet front, 105 feet deep. Ground rent, $54—$1800.

Brick house and lot, N. W. corner Second and Master streets, 16 feet 8 inches front, 92 feet deep, $2500.

Lot, north side Coates street, 100 feet west of Fifteenth street, 22 feet 4 inches front, 92 feet 3⅝ inches deep on the west line, 90 feet 9½ inches on the east line, $2600.

Brick house and lot, west side Germantown avenue, 348 feet south of Fifth street, 18 feet front, 66 feet deep on the north line, 69 feet on south line. Ground rent, $54—$700.

Three-story brick house and lot S. E. corner Seventeenth and Latonia streets, 18 feet front, 70 feet deep, $5000.

Three-story brick factory, one-story brick building and lot, south side Cherry street, 140 feet 6 inches west of Third street, $10,800.

Lot N. E. corner Oak and Preston streets, 100 feet front, 156 feet 4½ inches deep; subject to building restrictions, $4400.

Two-story rough-cast mansion house, with tower, coach-house, and lot, N. E. corner Summit street and Prospect avenue, $10,500.

The City Contest.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Board of Examiners met in the Grand Jury room at the new Court House. The Examiners were requested to note that on behalf of those elected for the county offices the respondents proceeded with this case, reserving to themselves the right to contest the further jurisdiction of this court, inasmuch as the same was not determined at the next term after the petitions were filed, as provided by the fifth section of the act of July 2, 1839.

James Erickson, Lieutenant of the Second district, sworn—In October, 1868, resided on S. Second street, in the Second division of the First ward; voted at the October election; there was a disturbance at the polls that day while I was there; as a person approached to vote, he was driven away, and two shots were fired at him by the crowd; in the crowd there were about forty or fifty men; a pistol was drawn upon me, and I drew my revolver and fired in return; a half-dozen weapons were then drawn on me; I stepped towards them, and they rushed backwards and turned and fired again. The witness then recounted that a turbulent time was had at the poll, and that he was several times shot at and the fire returned.

Counsel for respondents here offered in evidence the judges' returns of the First ward, in which no votes are returned for the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth precincts.

Michael M. Goff testified that he did not vote in the Second division of the First ward in October last. (His name is on the list of voters and assessed at Second and Marker streets.)

Charles McBride testified to the election being conducted in the Second division in a rough manner. He swore that Supreme Court papers were not recognized, and that no vouchers were sworn.

Mr. Goff recalled—I moved between the two elections, and voted in October at Bouvier's; I had forgotten the matter, but now recollect that in November I voted in the Third division.

William Irvin testified to the election being conducted irregularly in the Second division, but could not name one illegal vote that was received.

Peter and Henry Easterday, and other witnesses, testified to disorder at the polls in the Second division, and the testimony closed for the day.

The Indian War.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The following was received at General Sheridan's headquarters to-day:—Writing under date of March 28, from Fort Solly, General D. S. Stanley says everything that has been done to make peace with the Sioux, as a nation, is an entire failure, and the Indians are just as far from peace to-day as they were two years ago. The Indians boasted, while near this place, of having killed white men this winter over on the Platte, and stealing horses. I believe there are war parties out now to depredate on the line of the Pacific Railroad. Their hostility may run on in some way without showing itself only by an occasional murder, though I fear it may develop in a worse form in the way of heavy attacks on the frontier. Unfortunately for the ideas of our peace advocates, these Indians say they do not want peace; that the whites are afraid of them, which is the reason we send so much for them to eat; that they will make us leave this country, and will stop the boats on the Missouri river. That portion of the Sioux that were friendly two years ago, have continued so, and are friendly to-day. They have gained none in their number, and all reports to the contrary that have been circulated through the country and asserted at Washington are false.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer ATLANTA, as she now lies at League Island, on the 15th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Station.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Station within ten days from the day of sale.

A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.
4 29 14t

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 55	MOON RISES	1 23
SUN SETS	6 59	HIGH WATER	8 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Hecla	Liverpool	New York via Bos	April 20
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	April 21
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 24

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Germania	New York	Hamburg	May 4
C of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	May 5
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 5
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 6
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 6
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	May 8
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	May 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 15
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Haidee, McDonnell, Kingston, Ja., D. N. Weisslar & Co.
Brig Castilian, Lang, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Chris. Loeser, Jameson, Bath, do.
Schr Harry Lee, Little, Boston, do.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr Manna Los, Talbot, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. S. McClellan, Farr, Portland, do.
Schr Ely, Larus, Lynn, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 26, Thomas, Norwalk, do.
Schr A. Bartle, Hime, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 33, Rice, Norwalk, do.
Schr Ben. Strong, Harris, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Herrick, Baldwin, Taunton, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, Newburyport, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, Apponaug, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, 65 hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, from New York, with salt to W. Baum & Son.
Schr J. B. Ehrman, Robinson, 10 days from Newbury Bridge, with shingles to Henry Croskey.
Schr Oriole, Stahl, 14 days from Portland, with plaster to Thos. C. Hand, Jr.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Lebanon, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, 5 days from Providence.
Schr Manna Los, Talbot, from New York.
Sloop Boxer, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamtug America, Virden, from Boston via Delaware Breakwater 8 hours.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 13th ult., lat. 49, long. 20.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, cleared at Havre 17th ult., for Cardiff and United States.
Ship Matilda Hilyard, Lovett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana yesterday.
Barque Cadette, Christian, hence, at Liverpool 21st ult.
Barque Presto, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport, Eng., 17th ult.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, sailed from Messina 8th ult. for Boston.
Brig Elgin, Healey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 15th ult.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Swan Island, sailed from Fortress Monroe 1st inst., for Wood's Hole.
Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, cleared at Portland 1st inst., for Cardenas.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, at Navassa 15th ult., for Wilmington, Del., 22d.
Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, for Baltimore 22d, at Navassa 15th ult.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, cleared at Baltimore 1st inst., for Fall River.
Schr "Kilborn," of Belfast, Me., from Windsor for Philadelphia, put into Boston yesterday, having split her sails in the storm on Sunday.
Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.
Schr J. G. Little, Little, hence for Hingham, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.
Schrs Reading RR. No. 42, and P. McDevitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 30th ult.
Schrs James Veldren, Cavalier, hence for Boston, and L. A. Danenhower, Shepard, hence for Roxbury, sailed from Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schr Marshall Perine, Packard, from Rockport for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 1st inst.
Schr Isaac Oliver, Parnell, hence, at New York 1st inst.
Schr Belle, Jones, hence, at Falmouth 19th ult.
Schr Shiloh, Hebbard, was loading at Savannah 29th ult. for Philadelphia.
Schr H. W. Condon, Condon, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 29th ult.
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult. for New York.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 29th ult. for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANY.

The clipper ship Chieftain, of Philadelphia, was lowered from the great balance dry dock, near the foot of Pike slip, New York, on Saturday at noon. She had been caulked, new trussle trees were given her, the old metal was stripped off and a new suit of yellow metal sheathing furnished her. This was the result of an underwriters survey, pending which it was discovered that she had on two kinds of metal, one of American, the other of English manufacture. The latter was entirely eaten away by some peculiar action of the sea water, while the former was quite as good as when put on her in California eighteen months ago.

The barque Lady Hilda, Mills, from London for Philadelphia, which put into Portland 5th ult., was making 7 inches water per hour, having met with heavy seas. She was surveyed on the 6th and ordered to be lightened, the leak being evidently in the upper works. A slight leak had been discovered near the sternpost shortly after the vessel sailed, and she was put on the mud below Gravesend for two hours, and a carpenter engaged, but the leak could not be found.

The steam barge Susie, of and for Bordentown, with 65 tons pig iron and 30 tons coal, suddenly sunk about three o'clock on Sunday morning, while lying at Walnut street wharf. The cause of her sinking is not known. W. Wood, fireman (colored), and Peter Leonard, deck hand (white), were on board at the time, and are supposed to have gone down with the barge, which now lays about 20 feet from the end of Cope's wharf. Arrangements have been made to raise her.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3f

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17f No. 808 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 548 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof. Light. Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 24f JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & GOODFELLOW,
3 15 6m No. 42 S. TENTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 23d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5f No. 434 RACE Street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

REMOVAL

OF

J. W. PRICE'S RESTAURANT

FROM

FOURTH AND CHESNUT

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT Street.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 6,

I will open my new and greatly enlarged DINING ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 305 CHESNUT Street, where I have fitted up the first and second stories with every comfort and convenience for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

The dining-rooms are large and airy, and no pains will be spared to insure a continuance and increase of the generous patronage which has been hitherto extended to my establishment by the public.

4 29 6t J. W. PRICE.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,
3 4thstu3 N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

EDWARD BROWN,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1869.

On the petition of JOSEPH A. PEABODY, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 17th day of July, 1855, for an improvement in Machine for Mortising Window Blinds, it is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 28th day of June next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
4 23 tu5t Commissioner of Patents.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.
This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

R. H. TURNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
No. 224 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR,
4 9 m PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENT

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE

WINDOW SCREEN

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.

SELLERS BROTHERS,

NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
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FRENCH AND AMERICAN

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French and American Wall Papers,

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A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.

In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.

☞ The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by

3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

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NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH
HOWELL & BROTHERS,

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Trade Supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

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PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18f

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A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. [2 25 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

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THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use.
BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON.
Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2·50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
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H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
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WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE
STETSON HOUSE,
No. 445 N. THIRD Street.
$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT treet, Phila. 2 6 3m

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AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1f

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RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
A. S. PENNOYER.....Business Manager
S. BEHRENS.....Conductor
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 4, 1869,
Wallace's beautiful Opera,
MARITANA.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING,
ROSE OF CASTILE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF A. S. PENNOYER,
BUSINESS MANAGER,
MARTHA.
Saturday Afternoon GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
FRA DIAVOLO
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for reserving.
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Box sheets now open at Trumpler's Music Store, Chesnut street, and the Academy.
J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 4,
The distinguished author and comedian,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Whose engagement is positively limited to
TWELVE NIGHTS,
Previous to his departure for California, will appear as
TERRY THE SWELL,
In his great
DRAMATIC SATIRE
Upon the vices, follies, and sensations of the present time, entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Terry the Swell.....MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF LOTTA.
LOTTA in a new piece, PEPINA.
MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,
LOTTA'S original Dual Drama,
PEPINA.
PEPINA
MYRTLE MYDDLETON.....LOTTA
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF CUBAN PATIOTS.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TUNISON & CO.....Proprietors
Third week of the gifted young Lyric Artiste,
MISS SUSAN GALTON
TWO NEW COMIC OPERAS TO-NIGHT,
"JESSIE LEA"
and "LES DEUX AVEUGLES,"
one by Offenbach, one by Macferran, the whole Company appearing. MATINEE SATURDAY. 5 3 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—First appearance here of THE DASHWOOD SISTERS. First appearance here of HARRY GILBERT, Pantomimist.
Great success of the Premieres. Three Ballets every evening. Gus Williams in six new Songs. Sallie Swift, Louise Robinson, and Kate Partington in their great roles.
LOOK OUT FOR SATURDAY MATINEES.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
From the Hippotheatron Buildings, Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, New York.
L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT!
The public are respectfully informed that this celebrated metropolitan troupe will exhibit in Philadelphia,
ON EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE RACE,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, May 10,
when will be presented a series of those
BRILLIANT, EXCITING, AND ELEGANT EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS
which for years have proved one of the most popular and successful features of the public amusements of New York, and which, for variety and splendor, will be found
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Evening Telegraph

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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SPAIN.

The Spanish revolution has rescued the oppressed people of that down-trodden nation from ecclesiastical as well as monarchical despotism. The privileges extended by the new constitution are best explained by the speech of one of their determined opponents, a member of the Spanish Cortes, Senor Manterola, the canon of Vitoria, who, advocating the continued supremacy of the Catholic Church in all spiritual matters, said it was impossible to "preserve the fervor of the Catholic faith and at the same time not oppose the tolerance of other creeds;" that "absolute freedom of thought was an absurdity, and absolute freedom to transmit it was an equal absurdity;" that if the gates of Spain were openedto all worships and to all creeds, all could come there "with their religions and their sacrifices, even with their sacrifices of human blood;" that there could be no permanent prosperity where freedom of worship prevailed; that the United States had prospered mainly because four-fifths of the emigrants landing on our shores were Catholics; and that if Spain launched herself "into the unnatural arms of free worship, the day on which this occurs, on that day the Spain of the memories of the past, the Spain of the ancient glories, will have died."

All this and much more fanfaronade of a similar description was duly uttered in a Spanish Cortes in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; and to do the clerical orator justice, he made the best defense possible of the policy which has prevailed for centuries in the land of Ferdinand and Isabella. But the world moves despite such puny attempts to arrest its progress. The Cortes of Catholic Spain adopted the sections authorizing freedom of worship in spite of the opposition of canons and archbishops. Senor Manterola's diatribe excited, we are told, only "the alternate amusement and disgust of the Assembly;" and when he took his seat, Senor Castelar a Spanish champion of religious tolerance, immediately arose and delivered the grand and overwhelming reply which we publish in another part of THE TELEGRAPH. It is scarcely necessary to bespeak a careful perusal of this eloquent speech, for its intrinsic merits will secure that from every intelligent reader. We refer to it here mainly to direct attention to the internal evidence it affords that the hearts of the liberal and progressive men of all climes and all creeds are beating in unison, and that brave and magnanimous Catholics of other lands are as ready to protect Protestantism, as the liberal Protestants of the United States are to secure unrestricted freedom of religious worship to the members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Senor Castelar combines with his splendid defense of religious freedom a philosophic analysis of the religious predilections of diverse races, from which all can learn wisdom as well as charity and mutual forbearance. Religious persecutions have made millions of hypocrites, and they have promoted infidelity by depriving millions of men of the enjoyment of the mode of worship most congenial to their natures, but they have done nothing to establish on a permanent foundation any truly Christian Church, or to turn the footsteps of erring sinners into the narrow path that leads to heaven.

In the United States freedom of religious worship has so long prevailed that we can scarcely realize the depths of the iniquity which has in other lands prohibited the utterance of a Protestant prayer, or the delivery of a Protestant sermon, as a hideous crime. It is a gratifying spectacle to behold Catholic Spain bursting these shackles, despite the opposition of her hierarchy, at the same moment that Protestant England is doing tardy justice to the down-trodden Catholics of Ireland, despite the antagonism of the magnates of the Established Church of Great Britain. From present indications we hope that the universal establishment of religious freedom, in all civilized lands, will become one of the crowning glories of the age—and that intolerance, with its twin demon, slavery, will be driven back into the bottomless pit from which they sprung.

THE INDIAN INIQUITY.

The monstrous iniquities practised in the Indian Bureau under the late administration are being brought to the light day by day. There appears to have been a systematic effort at concealment on the part of the plunderers who are now being thrust forth into the outer darkness in which they will have to grope about for an honest living. And when we peruse the accounts of their shameless doings, we are not permitted to express any surprise that they should have so studiously endeavored to cover up their tracks. The latest developments on the subject of the bounties for Indian troops who served during the war are especially instructive on this point. Complaint after complaint has been filed in the Bureau, it now appears, and not one of them was permitted to see the light, the only wonder being that the papers were not entirely destroyed by the gang of thieves who made the Indian Department their den. The total sum paid over by the Government to the claim agent who, as we have already stated, contrived to get nearly all the Indian bounty claims into his hands, amounted to $300,401·12, up to July 6, 1868, and even this does not include all the claims for first bounties and back pay, while one of the Government paymasters is reported to have paid the Indians, up to October or November of last year, about $140,000 on second bounty claims. Notwithstanding the money was placed in the hands of the agent, it is found that there are on file in the Indian Bureau bundles of affidavits from Creeks and Seminoles who served as soldiers in the Indian Brigade, complaining of the non-receipt of their bounties. And even when the bounty, or a portion of it, was turned over to the Indians, they were forced to receive a part of it in goods, instead of money, against which outrage the chiefs of the Creek tribe protested again and again, but in vain. The reason why these just and reasonable protests were passed over into musty pigeon-holes is found in the alleged fact that the agent who secured the payment of the bounties was interested in the establishment on the Plains from which the goods were furnished. The following statement by a Washington correspondent gives a fair sample of the manner in which this infamous business has been transacted:—

"A Cherokee trader, who served as Sergeant-Major of the 3d Indian Regiment, states in an affidavit, now on file, that he claim agent referred to made a proposition to him, in the winter of 1866-7, to shave his fellow-soldiers' claims in the following manner:—The agent had received all the claims from the Government, and had the amount on deposit. He would withhold payments while the trader bought up the individual claims, paying for them in goods, out of which six per cent. was to be paid the agent's son, then in the Indian Territory.

It is about time that this sort of thing was at an end, and not until it is at an end can we expect to be rid of that perpetual frontier sensation—an Indian war. When human beings are systematically subjected to such swindling as this, we may expect the trouble of fighting them into submission, and of securing submission only at the point of the sword. President Grant has resolved to do all in his power to bring about a reform, and with that object in view he has appointed an Indian as the chief of the Indian Bureau, and a number of Quakers as Indian agents. The Senate has not quietly acquiesced in the proposed change of policy, but we trust that the President will continue to appoint Quakers, and Quakers alone, in spite of the Senate and of the swindlers whom they have striven so hard to uphold. It is merely an experiment; but no experiment can result more disastrously than the old system, and this experiment may possibly result in putting an end to the Indian Bureau iniquity for all time to come.

PREPARE FOR THE BATTLE.

This afternoon the lists of Republican voters in each of the election divisions of the city are being revised. The delegate elections for the State Convention, which is to be held in this city during the month of June, will take place on Tuesday of next week. There is, therefore, no time to be lost by the members of the Republican party who desire to see placed before the people a State ticket which shall possess all the elements of strength. The professionals are at work, and have been at work for weeks past, "fixing up" the Senatorial and Representative conventions in such a fashion as will best promote their interests, without any regard to the wishes of the mass of the party. But in almost every division in the city their neat little schemes can be overthrown if the people will put their hands to the work without delay, and not desist until the clock strikes eight a week hence. In every division of the city upright and responsible Republicans should be placed in nomination as delegates to the preliminary conventions, and the friends of reform should go to work like beavers, to secure their return to the conventions by whom the delegates to the State Convention are to be selected. Every day counts when there are but six of them in which to accomplish the task.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

This afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 8, the registering officers of the Republican party sit, at the places for holding the delegate elections, for the purpose of revising and correcting the lists in each division of the city. Every voter who professes to believe in the principles of the Republican party, and who desires to vote the Republican ticket, should see that his name is properly enrolled, in order that he may participate in the delegate elections on Tuesday of next week. If you have not attended to this duty, and it is not too late when this paragraph meets your eye, do your duty without further delay.

The Finances of Mexico are in a very shaky condition. Mr. Romero, the recent Minister to this country, and now Secretary of the Treasury, estimates the cost of carrying on the Government during the next fiscal year at $25,188,670, while the estimated receipts reach only $15,536,354, leaving a deficit of $9,652,316—or fully 38 per cent. Various schemes for meeting this deficit are proposed, among them being an issue of $18,000,000 in Treasury notes. Putting all together, Mexico is in a very bad way, and it is not surprising that she is willing to part with a large slice of territory for a handsome consideration. But just at present we do not wish to purchase on such terms.

The Cuban Struggle.—On the 13th of April a congress of the leaders of the Cuban insurrection was held at Sibaricon, with General Cespedes in the chair. Their action was very noticeable. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the revolutionary party was struggling to achieve two objects—independence from Spain and annexation to the United States! As soon as Cuba succeeds in throwing off the tyrannical yoke of Spain, she will be practically a part of the great republic.

The English Tories last night held a meeting, at which many of the leaders of the party in both houses of Parliament were present. Resolutions strongly condemning Mr. Gladstone's Disestablishment bill were passed, and the House of Lords was called upon to reject or materially alter it. If the House of Lords should be guilty of such a blunder, the English aristocracy will in time discover the force of the maxim that a blunder in politics is worse than a crime.

The People of Cork, or a portion of them, at least, are disposed to uphold the so-called seditious speech of their Mayor at the recent banquet to Warren and Costello. A little discretion would serve the Irish cause better just now than such an overflowing of zeal. But the latter is the chronic complaint of the genuine Irishman, wherever he is found.

The Trade Across the Isthmus of Panama during the year 1867, in goods and treasure, is estimated at over $90,000,000, of which amount $62,000,000 were imported at Panama and exported at Colon, and $28,000,000 imported at Colon and exported at Panama. The traffic across the isthmus by the Panama Railroad in 1867 comprised 35,076 passengers; gold, $36,366,076 (a great decrease as compared with 1866), and silver, $14,830,727; jewelry, $793,428; United States currency, $5000; American mails, 923,521 lb.; and English and French mails, 149,273 lb.; both items larger than in 1866; baggage, 789,665 lb.; also an increased quantity; express freight, 36,270 ft.; 1st class freight, 1,697,575 ft.; 2d class, 8,928,768 lb.; 3d class, 10,914,272 lb.; 4th class, 52,465,526 lb.; 5th class, 14,637,791 lb.; 6th class, 577,201 lb.; special freight, 8,837,214 lb., 712,980 ft.; coal, 41,579,138 lb.; local or way freight, $4128. Of the treasure forwarded across the isthmus the amount shipped to England was of the value of about $19,300,000. The State of Panama comprises the whole isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien. The extreme length of the State from east to west is about 360 geographical miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 490 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific Ocean. The extent of territory, including the islands, is about 21,100 geographical miles, comprised within 6 deg. 4 min. and 9 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and 74 deg. 40 min. and 84 deg. 40 min. west longitude. The population, inclusive of 8000 wild Indians, was stated last year at 291,500.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

OFFICE OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY, No. 312 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WALLACE OIL COMPANY will be held at their office on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock. 5 4 3t*

OFFICE OF THE CUBAN SOCIETY.—The Cuban Society of Philadelphia have established their Office at No. 812 ARCH Street, second floor, where they will thankfully receive any donations of money, arms, munitions of war, medicines, etc. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 5 4 5t

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand, clear of taxes. S. C. PALMER,
5 4 6t Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of all taxes, and payable on demand. WM. H. WEBB,
5 4 3t* Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 4 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [5 4 6t] W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last Six Months, payable on demand, free of taxes.
5 4 3t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 4 6t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand.
5 5 3t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. B. B. COMEGYS,
5 3 6t Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand.
5 4 3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869.
JOHN H. WATT has been elected Cashier of this Bank from this date, in place of John Hockley, Esq., resigned. THOMAS SMITH,
5 1 3t President.

How the

Merry, Merry Month of May

Came In!

With storm and blow,
And rain and snow,
And water and mud, above, below,
Ugh! Booh!
What can we do?
Where could we go?
How could we get
Out of the dismal rain and wet?

Colds in our heads,
Frogs in our throats,
Wrapped to the ears
In our overcoats;
What dismal, splashy, horrible day,
To begin the merry, merry month of May!

But the sun shines out,
And the rain is done;
And now, no doubt,
We will have the fun
Of wearing the clothes
So new and nice,
Which we buy for spring
At moderate price,
At the place where ther clothe the people all,
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL!

It is one of the beauties of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Clothing Establishment, that gentlemen can buy clothes for every kind of weather, and at such low prices that no gentleman can afford to be without the proper variety for every emergency of storm or sunshine.

Our new style of light Spring Overcoat is such that you can roll it up and put it in your hat when you do not want to be inconvenienced by carrying or wearing it.

Cheviots, Bannockburns, Pique, Diagonals, Stripes, Meltons, Steel and Silver Mixed, and, in short, all manners and descriptions of good things in the Clothes line that are needed to satisfy the most ardent aspirations of masculine humanity.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP,
FOR
CASH, CASH, CASH,
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

HICKS'
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
SO CELEBRATED
FOR FINE
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1, 1840. 5 1 stuth1m4p

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. P. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON CO.,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Have just received a fresh importation of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Elegant French Coatings
LATEST STYLES OF
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
FOR THEIR [4 3 2mrp
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
11 3tf DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
4 3 stuth 2m J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S" GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to 4 5 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES
GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
Our stock of strictly fine quality of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Was never more complete than now. We shall strive to sell as low as such fine goods can possibly be purchased, and guarantee everything. Great care will be taken to pack securely and deliver free of charge to any depot or express office in the city.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
ALBERT BISCUITS,
Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.
These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.
FOR SALE BY
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
OFFICE OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
Established 1822. Incorporated 1864.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of
EASTERN ICE.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:
8 lbs. daily.....60 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
16 " " .....90 " "
20 " " .....$1 05 " "
Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
$ 10 4p
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day entered into copartnership for the transaction of the business of Bankers and Brokers, at No. 121 South THIRD Street, under the name of WORK & MILNE. SAMUEL WORK,
FRANCIS F. MILNE.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1869. 5 1 3t*

LOST.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BLAIR & BROTHER,
4 30 stuth1m Portsmouth, Va.

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 PETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 4 29 1m*

The Rain Made it Necessary to Change the
LADIES' DAY,
AND WE HAVE FIXED
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5,
For the First Display of Our Complete Stock of
YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.

The Ladies of Philadelphia and vicinity are invited, at all times,
TO VISIT OUR NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.
But for Best Selection Notice will be Given of the
OPENING OF NEW GOODS.

NOTE.—This Department is on the first floor, to the rear of the dome. Saleswomen as well as Salesmen are in attendance, and every polite attention will be given to lady customers.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CLOTHIER.

FROM THE CRADLE
TO OLD AGE
OUR CLOTHES
ARE ALL THE RAGE.

The little curly-headed boy,
The boy whose hair is cut short,
The boy who goes to school,
The young man who has entered college,
The young man who is raising a goatee on his chin,
The young man who is clerk in a store,
The young man who has set up business for himself,
The young man who is in love,
The young man who has been getting married,
The thriving business man,
The grocer, the baker, the bank director,
The retired man of means,
The elderly grandfather,
The patriarch of seventy and over.

ALL THESE MEN
AND
ALL OTHER MEN
ALL THESE BOYS,
AND
EVERY OTHER BOY,
Will find it to their interest to call at once, before the Spring Stock of 1869 Clothes is all gone.

SEE HOW CHEAP
ARE THE CLOTHES WE KEEP.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
5 4 2t* PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD BLACK SILKS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE NOW IN STOCK
EVERY GRADE OF GOOD BLACK SILKS,
That from long experience they can recommend suitable for
DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS,
And which they are selling
At the Very Lowest Rates.
ALSO, ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF
FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Crown Diamonds" by the Richings Troupe.

The Richings English Opera Troupe commenced their spring season at the Academy of Music last evening, to a moderate sized but appreciative audience, with Auber's opera of *Crown Diamonds*. This work is deservedly a favorite with the public, although it is seldom or never given nowadays, except by the English troupe, as it contains some charming music, and, if creditably performed, is one of the most attractive of the light operas. All the old favorites were well received last evening when they made their appearance on the stage, and the applause was hearty throughout the performance. Mrs. Bernard as "Catterina" did not appear to be in quite as good voice as usual, but she in a great measure recovered power after the first act. The duet with Mr. Castle in the first act, however, was finely executed and much applauded, as was the duet with Mr. Seguin in the second act. Mrs. Seguin as "Diana," Mr. Castle as "Don Henrique," Mr. Campbell as "Rebolledo," and Mr. James Peakes as "Count de Campo Mayor," all sang and acted with a great deal of feeling and expression. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Behrens, was excellent, and the choruses were moderately well given, but open to improvement. The costuming of this opera is unusually handsome, and it is given in a style of completeness that we would wish to see often imitated.

It is rumored that this is the last season of the Richings troupe as at present organized, and our opera-goers should, therefore, make the most of the few remaining opportunities, as it is doubtful whether as efficient an English opera company can be again collected.

"Pepina" at the Arch.

Lotta is certainly not an actress in any proper sense of the term, but she has gifts which are, in their way, as important as talent, for they take with the public, and are worth considerable in dollars and cents. As Lotta is popular, and as her peculiar style of performances has a particular fascination for a large number of persons, it seems a pity that she cannot have written for her some dramas which will possess a little merit in themselves, and at the same time allow her to give full swing to the kittenish actions which so delight her audiences, and not, as at present, cause the banjo, walk around, and clog dance to be introduced in season and out of season, whether appropriate or not. Maggie Mitchell waited for some time before *Fanchon*, with fame and fortune, overtook her, and perhaps Lotta will manage in time to add to her *repertoire* some dramas of equal merit in their way, and enable her to thrust aside such worthless trash as *Fire-Fly*, *Pepina*, and other pieces in which she now appears. The thing is not an impossibility, but the young lady having attained to fame and fortune without the aid of artistic accessories, may think the matter one of no importance. Her appearance in a really good play would add to her attractiveness, however, and increase her popularity with her most enthusiastic admirers.

Pepina, the new piece which was produced last evening to an immense and proportionally enthusiastic audience, is really not worthy of serious criticism. The author's only object appears to have been to give Lotta two characters which are as near as possible duplicates of "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," to introduce as much bone and banjo business as possible, without the slightest regard to dramatic or artistic propriety. There is considerable dialogue about the Board of Brokers, a bond robbery, and various villanous transactions, which is not only uninteresting but intensely stupid, and its only object seems to be to lengthen out the drama, and to keep the audience occupied while Lotta is making her changes of costume. Rumor credits Mr. Edmund Falconer with the authorship of *Pepina*. This gentleman has written some very clever plays, and *Fire Fly*, although not entitled to take a high rank in dramatic literature, has a certain amount of dash and spirit about it which redeems it from contempt, but *Pepina* has no redeeming feature that we can see, and it is about the poorest of all the poor plays that have lately been produced. In spite of this, however, there is no fear that it will not draw crowded houses so long as Lotta personates the heroine, or rather heroines. "Myrtle Myddleton" and "Pepina," we discover at an early stage of the performance, are two sisters, the latter having been stolen when a little child and brought up as a street singer. Lotta is not good in sentimental parts, and her personation of "Myrtle Myddleton" therefore is rather flat, and no one is very sorry when that young lady is carried off the scene by a galloping consumption. As "Pepina" Lotta is more in her element, and as there is plenty of slang, kicks, banjo playing, jig dancing, etc., the audience are proportionally delighted. "Pepina," of course, is in the fourth act restored to the arms of her long-lost father, who murmurs, "Bless ye, me child," and then hands her over to the custody of "Mr. Percy Lyndon," the quondam lover of "Myrtle," who presses her to his heart as the curtain comes down amid thunders of applause.

There are some tolerably good jokes and hits at the manners of the time which the audience is quick to appreciate; but the best thing in the play, to our fancy, is the exciting episode of a street fight, with which the first act concludes, and the bit of satire involved in the capture of an unoffending apple woman by the policeman after the row has fairly concluded.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings troupe will appear this evening in *Maritana*. To-morrow evening *The Rose of Castile* will be given.

On Monday evening next Miss Susan Galton will appear as "Arline," in *The Bohemian Girl*, for the benefit of Mr. S. Behrens, the musical director.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham appeared last evening, to a large audience, as "Terry the Swell," in that singular combination of extravaganees entitled *The Lottery of Life*, with which he startled our play-goers a few seasons ago. This is one of the curiosities of the sensation school of dramatic literature, and it seems so much like a huge joke as to be beyond the reach of criticism. For Mr. Brougham it has been a genuine prize in the lottery of life, as it invariably draws crowded houses in this city, and we believe that it has been equally successful elsewhere. It will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in *Pepina*. The performance on Thursday evening will be for the benefit of the Cuban patriots.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in the new operettas of *Jessie Lea*, by G. A. Macferran, and *Les Deux Aveugles*, by Offenbach.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, from the Hippotheatron, New York, will exhibit in this city for two weeks, commencing on Monday next, on Eighth street, above Race. This Circus, under the management of the well-known L. B. Lent, is the most complete organization of the kind in the country, and it comprises a great number of first-class performers and well-trained animals. The management will not permit any objectionable features, and the exhibition is one that old and young can visit and enjoy without fear of offense.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET RINK, corner of Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, a grand prize exhibition will be given this evening. There will be a sack-race by four boys, a blindfold-race on velocipedes, for a season ticket, a slow-race for a season ticket, and a race between boys for season tickets, to be awarded to the fastest boy-rider and to the best boy-rider without using the hands. A fine band of music will be in attendance, and some rare sport may be expected.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture on "Temperance," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Chesnut Street Rink, on Friday evening next. All tickets sold for the other rink will be good on this occasion.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

"NO POSTPONEMENT on account of weather" is a good theory, and good practice, too, except where the ladies are concerned. But when they are the most interested parties, gallantry demands any accommodation rather than their exposure. Mr. Wanamaker evidently thought so when, on account of the rain last Saturday, he deferred the opening of his Youths' and Boys' Department until to-morrow. If half the rumors and reports that are rife are true in reference to this part of his new establishment, and the beauty and novelty of the Boys' Clothing which stocks it, it will well repay our ladies to look through it to-morrow.

WASHBURNE goes to France.
CURTIN goes to Russia.
MOTLEY goes to England.
EVERYBODY goes to CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street, for really Fashionable Clothing. The best Cutters in the State are there.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.—
Wanamaker & Brown's, Garibaldis and Bismarks,
Wanamaker & Brown's, Business Suits, $9 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's, New Styles Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Dress Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Light Overcoats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Spring Overcoats, $6.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Black Suits, $17 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Melton Suits, $16 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Youths' Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Black Dress Pants, $5 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Black Dress Vests, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Clergymen's Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Silk Faced Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Register Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Paletot Street Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Harris Cassimere Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's, New Styles Boys' Jackets.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Every-day Pants, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Silk Mixed Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Boys' Department, First Floor.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
☞ OAK HALL.
☞ OAK HALL.
☞ OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

CURRAN—KITCHEN.—On the evening of the 29th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. William Suddards, WILLIAM W. CURRAN to RILLA, daughter of the late Andrew Kitchen, Esq., all of this city.

HOLLINSHED—FETTERS.—On the 21st of March, by the Rev. Mr. Davies, Mr. WILLIAM HOLLINSHED to Miss LYDIA FETTERS, all of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

BEWLEY.—On Monday, May 3, 1869, MARY C. BEWLEY, wife of Thomas J. Bewley.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1217 N. Twelfth street, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery.

CURRAN.—On the 2d instant, BERNARD CURRAN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2410 Hamilton street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

NELSON.—On the 2d instant, JOHN NELSON, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Vaux Lodge, No. 336, A. Y. M.; Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F.; Ashland Encampment, No. 45, I. O. of O. F.; Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 122, K. of P.; and Liberty Temple of Honor, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 442 Monroe street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

OSLER.—On the 1st instant, son of George and Elizabeth S. Osler, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 239 Line street, South Camden, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock.

PEACOCK.—On Sunday, May 2, LOUISA VANUXEM, widow of the late James Peacock.

Funeral services at the house of Dr. W. S. Forbes, No. 223 S. Forty-second street, on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. Interment at Harrisburg. 2

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4thstu} E. S. EARLEY.

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WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
4 15 thstu 12t No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1f F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.
D. MERSHON'S SONS'
RUSSIAN HEATER
TO
N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.
Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. H. MERSHON. [5 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.
4 2 6m

CARPETINGS.

CANTON MATTINGS
Just Received, ex-Barque Louisa,
2000 ROLLS
Fresh Canton Mattings,
WHITE AND RED CHECKED,
Of Choice Brands, in all Widths.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
4 15 thsturpJ 11} Opposite Independence Hall.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
CARPETINGS
OPENING DAILY.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT St.,
4 8 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS,
BOTH DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED.
FINE GILT PAPERS.
PANEL DECORATIONS,
IN NATURAL TINTS.
NEW FRENCH IMITATIONS,
In MAPLE, WALNUT and OAK, rivalling in effect the real woods.
Ceilings Frescoed and Kalsomined.
ORNAMENTING, GILDING, ETC.
CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

PRICES REDUCED.
FRENCH CHINA,
GLASS,
PARISIAN GRANITE,
AND GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN OUR LINE IN IMMENSE VARIETY.
BEST GOODS, CHEAPEST PRICES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
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FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
4 30 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.
An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6m

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MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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8-4 BLACK HERNANI,
HEAVY MESH, AT
$1·50 Per Yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH,
Keep the Heaviest Mesh BLACK IRON BAREGE there is Imported.
8-4 DIAMOND MESH HERNANI.
3-4 and 4-4 FINE MESH DO.
REAL SILK GRENADINE.
RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.
MAGNIFICENT STRIPES DO.
STRIPE POPLINS FOR JUPES.
SILK CHAIN POPLINS FOR DO.
TINTED MOHAIR FOR SUITS.
JAPANESE MIXTURES FOR DO.
GRANITE MIXTURES FOR SUITS.
GREEN, BLUE, AND MODE POPLINS.
SPRING SHAWLS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 4 3 stuth3m

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

103. D. S. DORMON, 103.
NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE.
Staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Black Silks, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Notions, etc.
Every well known make of Muslins at the lowest Eighth street prices.

Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·35.	White Pique, 25, 28, 31c.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.	Plaid Muslins, 20, 25, 28c.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 37½c.	Buff Pique, 25, 28c.
Blk. Alpacas, 40, 45, 50c.	Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.
Blk. Lustres, 55, 65, 75c.	Choice French do., 45c.
Light Colored Alpaca, 25c.	Towels, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28c.
Light Alpaca Lustres, 31c.	Table Linen, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75c.
Beautiful Stripes, 23, 25c.	Blk. and White Skirts, 60c.

With our new Store, new Goods, and new prices, we can offer great bargains. 4 22 thstu 6m

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
OUR STYLES are the newest.
OUR MATERIALS the most fashionable.
OUR WORKMANSHIP the very best.
OUR STOCK the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.
HENRY IVENS,
4 17 stuth1m No. 23 S NINTH Street.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 19 3m

DRY GOODS.

MAY OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
HAS JUST OPENED
Elegant New Styles in
CHENE SILKS,
STRIPED GRENADINES,
JAPANESE SILKS,
GREY POPLINETTES,
GREY SERGES,
ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
LAWN ROBES,
NEW STYLE STRIPE PIQUES,
BROCADE PIQUES,
PERCALE ROBES.
BLACK SILKS
IN EVERY GRADE REDUCED. [5 4 w2t

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of
NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,
NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,
Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS.
3 27 3mrp]
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
LATEST STYLES
OF
FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.
W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 22 tuwth3mrp

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE.
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
(Four doors above Arch).
I have now open a splendid assortment of

SILKS,	SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
FIGURED NETS,	STRAW BONNETS,
ILLUSIONS,	FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.
PARIS FLOWERS,
LINEN-BACK SATINS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
In Unrivalled Assortment.
S. A. & D. STEARN,
NO. 724 ARCH STREET,
5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,
New Styles and Moderate Prices.
GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.
RAPSON'S,
[4 17 stuth2m
N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
F. S. HEATH. (4 6 1m) Philadelphia.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Reception at the Executive Mansion —The Only Appointment—European Market Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Secretary of Idaho Territory.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There was but one appointment made to-day, that of E. J. Curtis to be Secretary of Idaho Territory.

Mrs. Grant's Reception.

The reception of Mrs. President Grant this afternoon was very brilliant, and the attendance large. Foreign ministers, with their families, together with the families of Cabinet officers and many ladies of fashion, were present. During a portion of the time, after the Cabinet adjourned, the President assisted Mrs. Grant in receiving the guests.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 4—Evening.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account. Five-twenties quiet at 78¾. Railways quiet. Erie, 19¾. Illinois Central, 98¼. Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—Evening.—Cotton dull. Uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans, 12d. Sales to-day 6000 bales. Corn, 27s. 3d. for new.

LONDON, May 4—Evening.—Tallow, 43s. Calcutta Linseed, 59f.

Appropriation Refused.

ALBANY, May 4.—The resolution to authorize a debt of $10,000,000 for canal enlargement was rejected.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.

J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 30 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot is 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE — FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 319 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce.
Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
No. 711 WALNUT Street.
Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 tf

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or R. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, No. 614 SPRUCE Street. Immediate possession. Apply this week. 5 4 4*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property.—4000 acres of good coal and timber lands in Wyoming and Luzerne counties, Pennsylvania. Well timbered and fast increasing in value.
H. A. CHAMBERS,
5 1 3t* Room 3, Bank of the Republic.

TO RENT.

TO LET, NEAR SCHAEFFERSTOWN, about 5 miles from Womelsdorf, Lebanon county, Pa., an Eight-roomed Brick Dwelling, with summer kitchen and new barn and several acres of land attached. Rent, $300 for the season or year. Also a Stone House containing six rooms and large garden. Rent, $200 for the season or year. These houses are comfortably furnished, and situated upon the east slope of a hill commanding a splendid view of the Lebanon Valley and the Blue and South Mountains. Apply at the office of J. F. YOUNG & CO., No. 501 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. 4 22 thstu 6t

TO RENT, IN GERMANTOWN, VERY desirable Residence, within three minutes' walk of Church lane and Shoemaker's lane stations, on Germantown Railroad; has stabling for three horses and two cows; large pasture ground and vegetable garden, good spring water, and plenty of shade. Apply to
GEORGE W. FISS,
5 1 3t* No. 24 S. FRONT Street.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J., with the furniture. Immediate possession can be given.
HUGH BARR,
5 4 3t* N. W. cor. FRONT and WHARTON Streets, Philadelphia.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 27 12t*

TO LET, FURNISHED.—THE RESIDENCE No. 4107 WALNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Apply at No. 4109 WALNUT Street. 5 1 6t

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 21

PHOTO-MINIATURES, ETC.

MR. BROADBENT
Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he has resumed the practice of PHOTOGRAPHY, and is prepared, in company with Mr. PHILLIPS, to take Photographs in every variety of style, including
Photo-Miniatures, Ivorytypes,
and the new style of CRAYON PICTURES, in the best possible manner and of any size.
Messrs. BROADBENT & PHILLIPS beg to add the assurance that customers who favor them with a visit will meet with courteous attention and prompt execution of their orders.
Prices moderate.
Please call and see specimens.
BROADBENT & PHILLIPS,
No. 1206 Chesnut Street,
5 1 smw3mdp PHILADELPHIA.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 6 South SECOND Street.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
4 19 1mrp East of Front street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, by Alfred Russel Wallace. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This work numbers 638 octavo pages, but yet it is what the author describes it, a mere sketch, as a complete exposition of all the subjects treated would suffice to fill a dozen such volumes. For the general reader, however, the results of Mr. Wallace's labor will be more acceptable in the present shape than if they were given in more elaborate form, and the work is one of the most interesting and valuable narratives of travel that has lately been published. At this day the Malay archipelago is almost a more unknown region than the interior of Africa, and most of our information about the group of islands which form the *débris* of the Asiatic continent comes from early explorers. Mr. Wallace spent six years in this region, visiting at various times Borneo, Java, Celebre, New Guinea, Ceram, Bouro Jilolo, Timor, Floris, and other islands of the group. The main object of his journey was to obtain specimens of natural history, and to this purpose all his energies were devoted, and descriptions of the animal life of the Malayan archipelago naturally occupy a large portion of his book. The various islands of the archipelago are, for convenience sake, divided into five separate groups, which are considered separately. The first chapter of the work gives a general sketch of the physical geography of the whole region, and the last chapter is devoted to the races of men in the archipelago and the surrounding countries. The chapters relating to the separate islands of each of the groups are followed by one on the natural history of that group, and the work is profusely illustrated with maps, drawings of the people, their implements of husbandry and warfare, their household utensils and their dwellings; the birds, beasts, trees, and flowers. A large number of beautiful illustrations of the various birds of paradise are given, and an innumerable variety of beetles, butterflies, and other insects. The work is written in a pleasant and entertaining style, and it will be welcomed by those who are interested in narratives of travel as well as by those who are curious on the subject of natural history.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received a copy of the new edition of General L. C. Baker's "History of the United States Secret Service." This work has been reviewed in our columns, and and the public generally are acquainted with its prominent characteristics. Any sensation which might have been caused by its original publication has long since died away, and its value at this time is as a chapter in the history of the late Rebellion. A fine steel-plate portrait of General Baker is given as a frontispiece, and the book is illustrated by a number of wood-engravings of scenes and incidents.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Woman in Prison," by Caroline H. Woods. This is the narrative of a woman who felt that she had a mission to perform in becoming the matron of a penitentiary. Her experiences while filling that office are given in a manner to command attention, and the work is written in an earnest, thoughtful style that will entitle her opinions about prison discipline, its merits and defects, and the reforms which she judges to be necessary, to the consideration of all who are interested in the important subject under consideration.

We have received "The New York Bible Woman," by Mrs. J. McNair Wright. This is a companion volume to others by the same author, which show what good can be done in the homes of the poor and degraded of our great cities by the earnest efforts of Christian women who descend into the dark places of our city life, carrying hope and comfort to the miserable beings who inhabit them.

We have received advance sheets of Edward A. Pollard's "Life of Jefferson Davis." This work has long been threatened by Mr. Pollard, and he now informs us that he has only delayed it on account of the danger or inconvenience it might occasion to Davis and others prominently connected with the Rebellion. Jefferson Davis, however, has left the country, and there is no reason to believe that he will ever be called to account for his misdeeds, and Mr. Pollard therefore thinks that no good reasons exist for further delay in making his promised revelations with regard to the secret history of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Pollard claims to have enjoyed unusual facilities for gathering information "behind the scenes" at Richmond, and if he fulfils his promises, we may expect some spicy developments. We give the following summing up of Jefferson Davis, as a specimen of the style of the work:—

"The most striking quality, the most constant and significant event of Mr. Davis' administration, will be found to be his jealous repulsion of advisers and assistants, and his descent to rivalry in popularity with his subordinates and lieutenants. He had, as we shall see, a puerile eagerness to appropriate all the honors of the Confederate cause, and to wear them conspicuously in the sight of the world. In this he departed from the true line of greatness, and fell from the summit to which fortune raised him. It is the unfailing characteristic of the great man that he never descends to competition with his subordinates, but ingeniously takes every success of theirs as the source and sustenance of his own greatness. Napoleon I had marshals whom some critics have thought superior to himself in military genius; but he understood that so long as he was the central historical figure, history and the common opinion of mankind would naturally and logically refer their successes to himself, and bestow upon him the crowning glory. This, indeed, is the true art of the great man—the art of utilizing those around him, on the principle that the successes of his subordinates eventually accrue to himself as the centre, magnifying him and filling up the measure of his fame, rather than the weak, jealous attempt of self-assertion, which drives from itself all necessary aid and counsel, and choosing a naked eminence, finds only a vanishing point. Such was the attempt of Jefferson Davis which we shall follow in our narrative, and display as the essential weakness of a little mind."

—From Turner Brothers & Co., and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, we have received "Kathleen," an interesting English novel by the author of "Raymond's Heroine."

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Hans Breitmann in Politics," by Charles G. Leland. This is a reprint of the story of the political haps and mishaps of Mr. Leland's humorous Dutchman, as narrated in the late numbers of *Lippincott's Magazine*. The verses are now issued in a neat pamphlet, illustrated by Mr. Bensell's clever drawing, for the benefit of Breitmann's admirers.

—The May number of *Our Own*, conducted by Fannie Warner, shows an improvement on its predecessors in general appearance and in the character of its articles. The stories, sketches, and poetry are interesting and readable, and our only complaint is against the ugly cover, which gives the exterior of the magazine a very unattractive look.

TWO GRAVES.

Burial Grounds of the War.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, describing the cemetery near Newbern, North Carolina, relates the following:—

At one end of the row are two graves, of which uncommon care has been taken, and to which our attention was called by the keeper. They bear the following touching inscriptions:—

No. 1744.
21st MASSACHUSETTS.
BETROTHED TO C. E. C.

(The name is not given on the board, but we learned that it was a member of Company E. of this regiment.)

The other reads as follows:—

MISS CARRIE E. CUTTER,
BETROTHED TO NO. 1744.
BURIED AT HIS SIDE AT HER OWN REQUEST.

Probably many in the old Twenty-first will know the circumstances and tell the story of these two lovers; but the inscription on their headboards is all we know of their life of love or devotion at death. But other incidents we do know that are full of interest to us, and we doubt not to your readers, which are recalled as we stand by the flagstaff and read over the familiar names on the white boards before us:—"Folliambe, 10th Conn." Ah, yes! that is the very grave they told us about, and this is the

SAD STORY OF LOVE

they told us:—"The soldier lying in that grave was reared by kind parents in Hartford, and at the age of twenty—an honest, intelligent young man—he went to New Haven. There he became acquainted with a young lady by the name of Fenin, who came to visit her brother, then in college. They became engaged to be married, and all was sunshine in the path of life. But the Rebellion came, and she returned to her home in Harlem, to wait for his return from the war, to which he was determined to go. Two years of correspondence and two furloughs cemented their affection, until they felt that no earthly obstacle could come between them and the sweet joys of life in store for them.

But to the loving heart in Harlem there one day came a report that her betrothed was killed. In wild suspense she waited for his letters, but none came. Her father wrote to the colonel and to the chaplain. They could only say that he was "missing." With no thought of money, or trouble, or care, the old grey-headed father whose daughter, since the death of his son, was his all, searched unceasingly for some clue to the missing one; even venturing within the lines of the enemy. She, with that sublime fortitude which only a woman can command when trouble comes, and with that devotion which makes a woman's love so pure and sacred, shared the dangers and fatigues of a two years' search, knowing nothing, caring for nothing, unless it concerned her lover. Finally his grave was found in the woods near where the Tenth once formed a skirmish line, and a little head-board bearing his name carved in cracked lines with a pen-knife, marked his resting-place. Word was sent to the mourners, and the next conveyance brought them to the spot. For awhile the daughter sat in the carriage, and would not get out; not daring to trust herself within view of the spot where lay the dearest form she ever knew. "Come, Nellie," said the old man, and with a forced calmness he assisted his daughter from the carriage. Going to the graves he walked around it, read slowly the inscription, and then folding her hands across her breast she exclaimed, "O Charley," and fell upon the grave a corpse. The old man, left alone in this world of grief, was led away by the driver a maniac. To-day in the asylum at New York, he is constantly inquiring in his delirium why his daughter is not married.

Export of Elephants from Ceylon to India.

The number of elephants which roam the forests of the Eastern province may be judged of by the fact that in the four years ending 1867 the annual export to India from Mansar averaged 200 animals, the number for 1865 being 270. The Kraal of 1866 added but a few items to this export—not half a dozen in all. The animals are captured by means of lassos slipped up their legs by the daring Moor and Malay hunters of the Eastern province, men belonging to families who have been engaged in the pursuit from time immemorial. This process of exportation has been going on since the time of the Punic war, and yet until recently, indeed until long after the British had possession of the island, there was no sensible diminution in the number of elephants. Now their number must be getting considerably thinned. The cultivation of so many of the mountain ranges with coffee has driven them from many of their ancient haunts, and the opening of roads has enabled European sportsmen to follow them into the lowland jungles, while the extended use of firearms by the natives adds to the annual slaughter. That slaughter probably equals the annual export, so that with 400 elephants disposed of annually, it is clear that the time is approaching when those animals, even in the remote jungles of Ceylon, will be few and far between. For customs purposes, the exported elephants are valued at £30 each, the fact that no duty is levied accounting, no doubt, for the low valuation. In India the value of a good animal is often beyond £100, and even £200. Those employed in road-making in Ceylon have been considered expensive, in view of the large quantity of food they consume, and their liability to sores and disease. But Mr. Molesworth, the present head of the department, declares that the number of elephants is too small, and requires to be increased, these animals being invaluable as masons. They require years of training, however, and measures are being taken to obtain young elephants from the Eastern province.—*Asiatic.*

—A clergyman in Virginia says:—"Yesterday I preached the funeral sermon of a man, and today I married his widow to another man." The Southrens are getting sprightly.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS.

DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.

PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS
Will consult their interests by giving us a call.
Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours,
5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 30 stuth6m

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH preserves and whitens the Teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums, purifies and perfumes the Breath, prevents accumulation of Tartar, cleans and purifies Artificial Teeth, is a superior article for Children.
It is used and recommended for general use by numerous Dentists and Physicians. Proprietor,
A. M. WILSON, Chemist and Druggist,
NINTH and FILBERT Streets.
For sale by all Druggists. 4 10 stuth 1m

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1869.
NOTICE.
To holders of FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. LOANS of the City of Philadelphia.
Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PERSON,
4 15 tnths12t City Treasurer.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, payable on the 20th of May next, to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 20th of May.
W. L. GILROY,
5 1 stuth9t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held April 5, 1869, Mr. THEODORE M. REGER was unanimously elected Assistant Secretary of the Company, in place of Mr. William Green, resigned.
J. W. McALLISTER,
5 1 3t Secretary.

OFFICE BINGHAM MINING AND LUMBERING COMPANY, Northeast corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.—Coupons due May 1 will be paid on that date.
4 17 stuth3t* CHAS. E. ANSPACH, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
No. 122 RACE Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 1336 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the corporators named in the charter of incorporation of the PHILADELPHIA FOUNTAIN SOCIETY, will be held at No. 1312 WALNUT Street, on the 6th day of May, 1869, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve persons who shall constitute a Board of Managers, for the control and management of the affairs of the said corporation.
WILSON C. SWANN,
HENRY PAUL BECK,
M. MESIER REESE,
GEORGE PLITT,
L. P. ASHMEAD,
Philadelphia, April 30, 1869. 4 30 5t

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
3 16 thstuasm PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL
OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.

For the better convenience of her patrons,
MRS. M. A. BINDER
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERN STORE
TO THE
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single and in sets for dressmaker and dealers, wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any, giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.
"A POSITIVE FACT."
Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 6 stuth1

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Jones Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 00 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.
Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH.
Attention given to repairing. [4 17 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869
11§

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and sma[ll] GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
ALSO, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,350 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,350 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,139,229 25
	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate		35,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		822,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3756. Estimated value		1,812 00
Cash in bank	$116,15 08	
Cash in drawer	47 85	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer Mellvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,813 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital $150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. W. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 1§

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000. Assets, $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

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Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
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Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1869 479,283 20
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen,

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Manchester, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 1 P.M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, May 8, at 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 15, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | | STEERA

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Great Debate in the Spanish Cortes—The Speech of Castelar.

There are in the Spanish Cortes three dignitaries of the Church who have been returned as deputies, the Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago, the Bishop of Jaen, and the Canon of Vitoria, all remarkable men—remarkable alike for their piety and learning as for their eloquence and their hostility to every creed but their own. It had been rumored for some days that the clerical battery in the House was shortly to open fire. Expectation was on tiptoe when it was given out that the assault was to be initiated on April 12, by Senor Manterola, the Canon of Vitoria. As soon as he had concluded, Senor Castelar arose and replied.

He began by reviewing the effects of the imposition of a religion by the State. Those who, like Senor Manterola, believe in it ought not to condemn Henry VIII of England issuing a decree converting his Catholic people into Protestants; nor the French Revolutionists requiring the adoration of the Goddess of Reason; nor Robespierre promulgating, by a coercive law, as a creed without which no one could be a French citizen, the doctrine of the Supreme Being; nor Napoleon believing in Theodoric, the Roman Emperor, who by a *coup d'etat* imposed Christianity on the Roman Senate! Napoleon believed in the right of the civil power to exert itself thus in matters of religion, and for a time hesitated whether he should restore to France the ancient Catholic religion, or impose the Protestant religion on her. He decided eventually for the former, but why? Solely because Catholicism was essentially authoritative, and obliged men to bow the knee. Nevertheless, those who studied France impartially would see that though Catholicism was restored in the churches it was not restored in the consciences. It was an error, the gravest of errors, to ask, in the name of moral and religious ideas, as Senor Manterola had been asking in that chamber, the coercive force and the material aid of the State. If we believed in religion, the voice of our own conscience was sufficient to make us follow its precepts. If we did not believe in it, the protection of the State was highly injurious, as it obliged us to be hypocrites and to make professions with our lips which we had not in our hearts. Religion might then be the means of helping us to deceive our fellow men, but we could never deceive God—God, who penetrates to the depth of the will and of the conscience. There had been two ideas which never succeeded yet in the world—one religion for all and one nation for all. Various illustrious Pontiffs tried, from time to time, to accomplish the first, but failed. Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, Charles V, and Napoleon tried to accomplish the second, and likewise failed. The idea of variety conquered the conquerors, the variety of consciences conquered the Pontiffs, and the variety of people conquered the warriors. He combatted Senor Manterola's ideas as to the progress of Catholicism. As to England, its progress was not religious, but social. It had not been effected in the consciences, but in the laws, and this they owed to the Liberal Protestant party, whom they were every day anathematizing, and whom they would persecute if they could. As to the United States, she had 37,000,000 inhabitants, but only about ten per cent. of them were Catholics, and they were due, to a very large extent, to the annexation of States which were originally of Catholic settlement—Texas, Louisiana, California. He said there were four fundamental races in Europe—the Latin, the Germanic, the Greek, and the Sclavonic. The Latin race reflected its socialistic character, its love of unity, its tendency to discipline and organization, and universal vassalage to Catholicism. The Germanic race reflected its individualism and its love of personal independence in Protestantism. The Greek race manifested the predominence of the metaphysical idea over the moral. The Sclavonic adored a species of armed Messiahism, a sort of autocratic religion. In the Government there were two races, the Indo-European and the Semitic. The Indo-European was the progressive one, the creators of the ancient Greek and the modern German. The Semitic was the religious race, and was represented by Moses, Christ, and Mohammed. The Jews and Arabs, those children of the desert, adored the one God. The Christian Semites adored principally the first person of the Trinity, and scarcely noticed the second or the third. The Indo-European adored the Virgin and the saints, and scarcely recognized God. (After thus establishing his general principles, he took up Canon Manterola's question as to when the Catholic Church had ill-treated the Jews.) Why, the fact was they were treated as slaves, and reckoned up with beasts of burden! He had with him the inventory of the property of the Monastery of San Cosme and San Damian in 978. Did the deputies know how those monks catalogued their goods? Here it was:—50 mares, 20 female Moors or Jews, 30 male ditto. He then asserted Spain had not always been an intolerant country. Witness the times of Ferdinand III the Holy, and of Alonzo X the Wise, the first of whom conquered Seville and the second Mercia. Religious intolerance began in the middle of the fourteenth century and in the fifteenth. Then it was that San Vicente Ferrer preached that sermon in the Cathedral of Toledo, which resulted in the terrible massacre of 3000 Jews in that city. Senor Manterola had said, tauntingly, that the Jews were only fit to make slippers, and had asked him to cite what illustrious men had sprung from their race since their expulsion. He could cite many, but he would only give Spinosa, the first of modern philosophers, who, had it not been for their Inquisition, might have been born here, and his glory might have gilded their horizon, for he was born of Spanish descent and of Spanish Jews. They might dissent from his ideas, but they could not deny his genius. Intolerance had deprived them of that glory. Disraeli, his (Castelar's) political enemy, the Tory, conservative—call him what they liked—in politics; but he was a great orator, a great novelist, a great *literatus*, a great statesman, and the head of the British aristocracy. He was a glory which, but for their criminal intolerance, might have belonged to the Spanish nation. Daniel Manin, too, the Italian patriot, was born of parents who sprung from expelled Spanish Jews. The fact was, that in depriving themselves of the Jews they had deprived themselves of an infinity of names who might have been the lustre and the glory of the country. He then proceeded to a fierce onslaught against the body Canon Manterola represented—the Neo-Catholics, winding up by saying of them, "The ox knoweth its owner; and the ass its master's crib; but the Neo-Catholic party knoweth not its Lord." (This perversion of the Bible caused intense amusement to all but the Reverend deputies, who did not look at all pleased, especially as it was very evident that Castelar was carrying the house with him.) Alluding to persecution, he said that Senor Manterola's puerile assertion that the Church did not kill the heretics, but the civil power did, was equivalent to the assassin saying he did not kill his victim, but his dagger did. The Inquisition had been the dagger of the Church. The truth of the persecutions was to be read in every page of their ecclesiastical history. Did Senor Manterola wish him to cite the Encyclical in which Pope Innocent III condemned the Jews to eternal slavery? Did he wish him to bring the letter in which Pope Pius V charged Philip II to seek an assassin to kill Elizabeth of England? He then passed on to Senor Manterola's boast as to the Catholic Church having been the depository of learning, and the founder of grand universities. He would be just. He would admit this. When Europe entire was decomposed by feudalism, the Church was the centre of unity; the idea of life; the triumph of the people; she was the shield of the people, and the only intellectual and moral instrument in the midst of barbarism. She could not live long in such times without being a powerfully progressive institution. But compare the great universities which the ideas of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries originated with the most illustrious of their own—Salamanca, for instance. What illustrious foreign, English, or German universities had Senor Manterola cited? Those of Spain had retrograded, not because the Spaniards were less intelligent or talented than the English or the Germans, but because the latter had acquired before them the grand moral treasure of liberty of thought. He then passed on to reply to the Canon's remarks as to Rome:—"Senor Manterola says I have never been in Rome. Yes, I have. I have visited its ruins; I have contemplated its 300 domes; I have been present at the ceremonies of the Holy Week; I have admired the gigantic Sibyls of Michael Angelo, which seem to launch eternal maledictions; I have seen the sun penetrate into the basilica of St. Peter's; I have sought in those ashes an atom of religious faith—I have only encountered deceit and doubt. Yes, I have been in Rome, and I have seen in the "Salla Regalia," painted by Bassari, a fresco of the emissaries of the King of France, who sent to the Pope the head of Coligny. I have seen the apotheosis of the great ecclesiastical glories of the executioners—the assassins of the night of St. Bartholomew."

His speech at this point was tremendously applauded, and he then commenced the peroration which has excited so much attention, and which, even when translated into English, is very fine, but in the original Spanish, as delivered by Castelar, is matchless:—

"Canon Manterola has said that he would renounce all his ideas and all his beliefs if the Jews returned again to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. What! does Senor Manterola believe in the terrible dogma that the children are responsible for the sins of the fathers? Does Senor Manterola believe that the Jews of to-day are the Jews who crucified Christ? I do not believe it; I am more of a Christian than that! Great is God in Sinai; the thunder precedes Him, the lightning accompanies Him; the light envelops Him, the earth trembles, the mountains fall in pieces! But there is a God grander and greater than that. Not the majestic God of Sinai, but the humble God of Calvary, nailed to a cross, wounded, thirsty, crowned with thorns, gall on his lips, and yet saying—'Father, forgive them, forgive my executioners, forgive my persecutors; pardon them, for they know not what they do!' Great is the religion of Power, but greater is the religion of Love. Great is the religion of implacable Justice, but greater is the religion of pardoning Mercy. And I, in the name of that religion—I, in the name of the Gospel, come here to ask you to write in the front of your fundamental code—Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity among all mankind."

EXCITEMENT IN THE CORTES AFTER CASTELAR'S SPEECH.

Under date of April 17, the Madrid correspondent of the *London Standard* writes:—Castelar made a speech on the 12th which has certainly raised him to a pinnacle of popularity seldom attained by any public man in so short a space of time. It was the more extraordinary as it was unpremeditated, being in the shape of a reply to a long speech delivered immediately before it by one of the dignitaries of the clerical party, Senor Manterola, the Canon of Vitoria. Castelar's masterly reply has taken the whole country by storm. In the streets, in the clubs, in the committee-rooms of the Cortes, in the railway trains, and in the press scarce'y anything else is talked about. Its peroration was certainly one of the finest and most effective oratorical efforts to which I have ever listened, and produced the most extraordinary effect upon the entire Cortes. When he sat down he was instantly surrounded by the members of the Republican Left, who shook his hands and embraced him in the usual Spanish manner, amid the most deafening applause from all sides of the house and from the galleries above. But this was not all. Several of the ministers rose from the "banco azul," and, crossing the floor, went up to him, followed by almost the whole of the majority, and were equally demonstrative as the Republicans. They grasped and shook his hands till one would have thought the arms would drop out of their sockets—they embraced and hugged him, and many of them in their excitement kissed him! It was a never-to-be-forgotten scene. To crown all, the stoical Rivero, the president of the Assembly, rang his bell, hastily pronounced the session over, and instantly left his chair to join the rest in their demonstration! The next moment I saw him not only clasp the gifted orator in his arms, but actually kiss him on each cheek! Nor was the excitement confined to the deputies below. It extended itself to the galleries above, which, especially the diplomatic and the press tribunes, were crammed. They, too, joined in the applause.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

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FRAZIER & BROTHER,

(Successors to WILLIAM B. SLOAN),

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,

Shop, No. 311 GRISCOM Street,

South of Spruce, between Fourth and Fifth streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

All orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE.

Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.

Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited.

4 14 1m FRAZIER & BROTHER.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

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No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of VICTOR SEGONNE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES LANDOUZEY, Administrator of Victor Segonne, filed by MARIE LANDOUZEY, Executrix, deceased, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY E. WALLACE, Esq., No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 1 stuth5t

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J. 3 3 tf

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Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public

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ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¼ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 3, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haresport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

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WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEER, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank str., Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
On 4 months' credit.
May 6, at 10 o'clock, [4 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 7, at 11 o'clock, on 4 months' credit, about 25 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, matting, etc. 5 1 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
ON MONDAY MORNING,
May 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 4 6t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1869.

Mr. Mumler, the man with the phantom-photographs, has created as much sensation in his way as the "man with the wax figgers" did in his, when Mr. Edwin Adams first introduced him to the Philadelphia public. He put in his defense at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and indulged in spiteful badinage at the expense of Marshal Tooker, the gentleman who, instigated by Mr. Hickie of the *World*, visited his rooms under an assumed name, and was, comparatively speaking, a wolf in sheep's clothing all through the process of phantomizing. The spirit which, in obedience to the experiment, appeared beside the incredulous Tooker was, said Mumler, the most villainous that he had ever cast eyes upon; but still he accounted for this, he added, by reflecting that it was doubtless the one most in sympathy with the affair. If we are to accept Mumler's version, he commenced photographing phantoms because the phantoms came. They caught him one Sunday afternoon, eight years ago, when he was all alone by himself in the photograph gallery of a friend in the city of Boston, taking his own picture. He was astonished to find, on examining the plate, that a spirit-form was standing beside his own. That hour was the commencement of spirit-photography in the Mumler history. His friends rushed in at the intelligence, clamoring for phantom-photographs, and threatening to make a phantom of him if he refused. They dead-headed him for dead-heads; they made a dead set at him for a set of dead features. To use Mumler's own words, in their search after immateriality, they forgot that he was material, and he found he must either charge or close shop. Dreadful as the alternative was, he resolved to make a slight charge—ten dollars. In conclusion, he thinks he is a poor abused old man. Barnum has gone back on him, and he was not allowed to collect evidence from abroad (strange how much evidence there always is abroad in these cases!) If I might be allowed a remark of my own, I would merely say that in a few days it is possible Mumler's gallery will be opened, and the proverb that all the fools are not dead yet meet with abundant refutation. He has had a live counsel, with nothing sleepy about him. The prosecution may have played the part of "Somnambula," but the "phantom chorus" of the defense was very vigorous.

The newspaper press is lamenting the death of Mr. C. B. Seymour, who had been connected with the daily *Times* for the last eighteen years. For a long period Mr. Seymour was the dramatic and musical editor of that journal, but latterly he had confined his duties exclusively to the dramatic department. He was English by birth, but American in sentiment, and at the time of his death was in his fortieth year. His illness was very brief, and his death was extremely sudden. His friends revert mournfully to the bright conversations they held with him only a week ago, when he referred so anticipatively to his intended visit to the forthcoming Boston Musical Festival. His disease was that rare one, rheumatism of the brain. As a critic, Mr. Seymour had more conscience than most critics (even those of New York!) possess. There was no "oyster-supperism" in his animadversions, no champagne and chicken-salad windiness in his praise. He ground no axes, and his good opinion was not to be bought. Of the scores of applicants for his late position very few will unite his knowledge of music with his adroit manipulation of English, and his consistent purpose in speaking the truth.

Apropos of the newspaper changes which his death will occasion, I may say that the rumors which have for some weeks been gaining ground to the effect that Mr. William Winter intends to retire from the dramatic editorship of the *Tribune* are without foundation. Mr. Winter has as little reason to be dissatisfied with the excellent position he holds upon that newspaper as its stockholders and the public have to be dissatisfied with him. He has been ill lately, and on that account has not been seen as much as he usually is at places of public entertainment, nor heard quite as often as is his wont in the *Tribune* columns. Mr. Augustin Daly, however, has permanently retired from the dramatic editorship of the *Times*, and *his* place is most admirably supplied by a very young but very able gentleman, Mr. F. W. Schwab, who unites to the advantages of a foreign residence and education some years' intimate experience of the musical and dramatic circles of this city. He writes very neatly and perspicaciously, expressing the conclusions of a correct taste and conscientious intelligence, in concise and lucid, and occasionally elegant, language.

General Patrick H. Jones, the new Postmaster, showed his face yesterday morning around at the Post Office, and it is to be wished the latter has been new as well as the postmaster. Mr. Kelly received him with official blandness, took him all round the building, and introduced him to the heads of departments. I hope Postmaster Jones maintained his spirits all through the ordeal, but I greatly fear me, To contemplate our post office, inside or out, is not a cheering relaxation. I would as soon assort letters in a charnel-house, and dispense stamps from a tomb, as be a clerk under the present *regime* at Nassau and Liberty streets. Postmaster Jones takes formal possession next Monday.

So does the Hon. William A. Darling of the Internal Collectorship of the Ninth district. He visited his office, in West Forty-fourth street, yesterday morning, for the first time, expressed himself pleased (which in itself is pleasant), and appointed his brother, Mr. Samuel E. Darling, Deputy Collector. The new Assessor of the Ninth district, General A. P. Ketcham, likewise commenced his initiation yesterday morning. A number of removals in all these departments is exultingly and depressingly anticipated, according as to who is to move out and who is to move in.

Sangali, the *danseuse*, who has sprinkled *Humpty-Dumpty* with Terpsichorean drops ever since that pantomime was first produced here, more than a year ago, intends to "develop" a sensation next Saturday evening at her benefit. Every one knows that Sangali is a fine dancer, almost a great dancer. Few know that she is a fair singer. Such is the fact, however, and the young lady, having shown New York what she can do with her legs, is about to illustrate for its satisfaction what she can achieve with her lungs. The song she has selected is "Home, Sweet Home," and if her toes and her trachea are at all on a par, or perhaps I should say a *pas*, with one another, the sensation will be perfectly justified.

The Erie Railway Company yesterday commenced running their new and improved drawing-room coaches between this city and Buffalo. They are furnished like little palace boudoirs: the window-glass is plate. A conductor and porter accompany each of the coaches, which are attached to the morning express trains leaving New York at 8 and Buffalo at 7. The day after to-morrow the new depot and ferry of the Erie Railway, at the foot of Twenty-street and North river, will be opened; the magnificent new boats, the James Fisk, Jr., and the Jay Gould, running to and from Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, every twenty minutes, from 5 A. M. until 9 P. M., after which hourly trips are to be made until 1 A. M. These boats connect with all through and local trains, so that the Erie line will be thickly studded with villas this and successive summers.

ALI BABA.

—A Boston merchant is the possessor of a business ledger 190 years old.

—In Algiers they have done *L'Africaine* with real blacks.

—*Les Dragons de Villars* was written fifteen years ago by Henri Maillart.

—An operetta by Schubert: *Die Verschworen*, will soon be published entire.

—Mme. Vanzini (the European version of Van Zandt) is favorably received in London.

—A new opera by Saint-Saens will soon be produced at "L'Academie," with Carvalho and Faure in chief *roles*.

—Patrella's new opera, *Giovanni the Second of Naples*, is said to have been given with success at the San Carlo.

—A wonderful violinist, Bartelloni, a Roman by birth, is creating a sensation in Paris by his demoniacal execution.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders This Morning.

This morning at half-past 10 o'clock the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held at the Board of Trade rooms. The attendance was full. Caleb Cope, Esq., was called to the chair, and F. Mitchell, Esq., acted as Secretary. The minutes of the last regular and a special meeting were read and approved. The Secretary then presented and read his annual report for the year 1868, from which the following extracts are taken:—

Water was let into the canals by the 1st of April, and shipments of coal commenced shortly afterwards. The only interruption to navigation on the Lehigh Canal was owing to the giving away of an aqueduct at Lehigh Gap, from the effects of a freshet. Shipments of coal mined by the company were stopped from the 9th of July until the 5th of August by a strike of the miners for increased wages and diminished hours of labor. The total amount of freight carried both ways on the Lehigh Canal during the year was 1,202,638 tons, against 1,257,946 tons in 1867, being a decrease of 55,248 tons, and on the Delaware Division the total was 901,625 tons against 901,584 tons in 1867, showing a decrease of 321 tons.

The profits of the year from all sources were as follows:—

Net Profit on Railroad, including car service		$435,032·21
Net profit on Lehigh Canal	$12,493·52	
" Coal	325,702·31	
" Real Estate sold	57,687·23	
" Rents	25,168·03	
		$1,156,083·30
Less General Expenses and Taxes	$141,981·86	
Balance of Interest account for 1868	987,373·88	
Loss on Delaware Division Canal	19,735·61	$1,149,091·35
Surplus to credit of Profit and Loss account		$6,992·55

Included in the above expenses are credits to the following accounts to cover depreciation:—

Coal Improvements	$23,939·39
Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Equipment	23,600·00
Canal Boats	16,045·81
	$63,585·11

The amounts for construction and equipment purposes expended during the year were:—

Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Construction	$8033,76·03
Lehigh and Susquehanna Equipment	1,075,119·85
Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad Construction	29,289·88
Shipping Improvements	26,855·69
	$1,934,641·15

The coal tonnage on the railroad compared with 1867 was as follows, viz.:—

	1868. Tons.	1867. Tons.
From Wyoming Region	519,280	387,410
" Upper Lehigh "	141,499	80,152
" Hazleton "	332,817	337,394
" Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's mines	49,087	....
Total	1,042,683	804,957

This was distributed to the following roads:—

	1868. Tons.	1867. Tons.
The Lehigh Valley Railroad	62,804	266,141
" Canal	480,467	516,010
Connecting railroads	386,389	19,275
Consumed along the line	112,523	3,531
	1,042,683	804,956

The coal tonnage on the canal as compared with that of 1867 was derived as follows:—

	1868. Tons.	1867. Tons.
Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, Wyoming region	189,582	167,474
Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, Upper Lehigh region	19,741	16,253
Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, Hazleton region	277,156	332,397
Lehigh Valley Railroad, Beaver Meadow region	117,087	96,893
Lehigh Valley Railroad, Mahanoy region	4,712	18,270
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's mines	377,930	363,022
From sundry shippers	3,740	12,296
Total	989,947	1,006,605

This was disposed of in the following manner:—

	1868. Tons.	1867. Tons.
Consumed on the Line of the Lehigh Navigation	65,581	67,340
Passed on the Morris Canal	161,328	171,267
Consumed on the line of the Delaware Division Canal	35,287	43,764
Passed into the Delaware and Raritan Feeder	433,006	472,751
Passed through Bristol	293,246	251,483
Total	989,947	1,006,605

The production of the Company's mines was as follows:—

	1868. Tons.	1867. Tons.
Panther Creek Mines	375,395	370,557
Room Run Mines	56,141	1,313
Mined by the Greenwood Company under lease	22,286	17,538
Total	453,822	389,408

The results of the business of the past year give good grounds to hope for an early resumption of dividends on the stock, as the profits were realized almost entirely after the first of August, and the revenue of five months paid the interest charge of twelve months.

After he had finished the reading of his regular report, the Secretary stated that the fiscal year of the company ended with the current year, and consequently he presented a supplementary report, embracing the operations during the first four months of this year. The following figures are taken from the supplementary report:—

	Tons.
To product from January 1 to April 30, inclusive, has been in 1869	99,944·17
The product from January 1 to April 30, inclusive, has been in 1868	30,901·12
Increase from Company's mines	69,043·04
The first shipment on the Canal was on the 26th March and the total shipments to April 30, inclusive	124,067·01
Against same date last year	68,032·04
Increased tonnage on Canal	56,034·17
Coal tonnage on Railroad, exclusive of amount to Canal, Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad from January 1, 1869, to April 30, inclusive	272,149·16
Do. as above for 1868	88,030·00
Increased coal tonnage on Railroad	184,119·16

A resolution to approve the foregoing report was carried.

On motion, Mr. Rockwell—a gentleman who had made a survey of the company's land—read a report, and then maps prepared from his survey were distributed to the stockholders.

A motion to tender the thanks of the company to the officers who had served during the past year was unanimously carried.

The Chairman announced that the annual election for officers would take place after the adjournment of the meeting, and appointed the following gentlemen tellers to conduct such election:—Samuel B. Thomas, Charles H. Abbott, and Gustavus H. Benson. On motion, adjourned.

The following ticket will, in all probability, be elected:—

President—E. W. Clark.

Managers—S. M. Felton, Francis R. Cope, Francis C. Yarnall, Fisher Hazard, Charles Parrish, George F. Tyler, Philip C. Garrett, Charles Wheeler, George Whitney, Alexander Biddle, John Leisenring.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following additional appointments have been made by Mayor Fox:—William Carson, Reserve; Martin Carey, Fifth district; P. S. Tinen and John Maguire, Sixth district; Patrick Mullen, Seventeenth district; John McLaughlin and William Kelley, Second district; Edward English and Charles Phillips, Delaware Harbor; William McHale, Thirteenth district; George Forsyth, First district; John F. Dunn, Sixteenth district; John M. Cronin, Fourth district; John Duffee, Sergeant Seventeenth district. James M. Roberts has been transferred from Mayor's Office for duty at the Central Station; E. G. Woodward from Chief's Clerk to Mayor's Messenger; and John W. Ryan from Central Station to Chief Clerk. Eight of the Third district force were removed yesterday.

THE REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., who has been pastor of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church for nearly two years, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of June. When Dr. Willits assumed the pastorate of this church, on June 1, 1867, the annual pew rentals amounted to only $2300. The fact that this source of revenue has increased to $7000 shows how popular and successful he has been. He will leave the West Arch Street Church to the great regret of the public.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 5 o'clock, during the absence of the family, the residence of George C. Kinsley, No. 528 Thompson street, was broken into by thieves and $160 in money taken from a bureau in the second story. The robbers also carried off nine silver tea and six table spoons.

COULDN'T STAND IT ANY LONGER.—The crowds infesting the public room at the Mayor's office have become such an intolerable nuisance that the Mayor this morning made a speech to the applicants, notifying them that every man who was known to be such, loitering about the place, would not stand any chance of being selected as a policeman, and he directed his clerks to return to any one whom they knew the papers which he had on file.

ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—At a stated meeting of this society, held on Monday evening, the 3d inst., the following officers were elected for the following year:—President, William E. Littleton; Vice-Presidents, William F. Hale and Paul McCullough; Secretary, A. S. Pritchard; Assistant Secretary, William F. Prosser; Treasurer, Joseph Blascheck. Executive Committee, J. Blascheck, J. Wilson, Wm. Edwards, A. F. Schaeffer, and James Whitehead.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Sergeant Davis, with a posse of the Third district force, last night made a descent on dwelling No. 633 Barclay street, and took into custody five men and thirteen women, all of whom were held to keep the peace for being disorderly characters. Caroline Place, the alleged mistress of the place, was held by Alderman Carpenter for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a disorderly house.

DISBANDED.—The Reserve Brigade attached to the 1st Division P. M., formed of the Veteran Light Artillery, 1st Regiment Infantry and Infantry Regiment Philadelphia City Light Guard, has been disbanded, and the respective commanding officers have been ordered to report to headquarters.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—John Williams yesterday entered a house on German street, the door of which he found open, and ascending to the second floor, stole a coat and a pair of pants. On making his exit he was captured and taken before Alderman Moore, who sent him below.

DISCHARGED.—Peter Dick, recently appointed on the police force for the First district, has been discharged by Mayor Fox, the records of his office bearing sufficient evidence to warrant his Honor in so doing.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Lieutenant Edgar, of the Harbor Police, reports having at his station one ton of pig iron, which was found in the mud on the Delaware, below Reed street. An owner is wanted.

MAD DOG SHOT.—Policeman Armstrong, of the Eighteenth district, yesterday shot a mad dog on Tilton street, near Cumberland.

THE FEEJEEANS.

Horrible Atrocities on Settlers—Wholesale Slaughter—A White Child Cooked and Eaten.

A writer from Sidney (Australia) dating his correspondence on the 27th of February, says:—

The settlers in Feejee are again in serious danger, in consequence of "native troubles." Last month I sent on news to the effect that Thakombau had started on a second expedition to punish the interior tribes of Viti Levu (the Navosa tribes) for their many outrages upon whites and his own subjects, more especially for the murder and eating of Mr. Baker and his seven native assistant missionaries, and for the cowardly murder by stealth of the Nawalga tribe, who had co-operated with him in his campaign against them in the early part of 1868. This expedition has been less successful than that of last year, and has inflamed and emboldened instead of awed the obstreperous Navosa men. Thakombau has been compelled to return to the coast, and in despair of maintaining his authority by his own unaided exertions, has made a call for five hundred white volunteers. There are now a thousand or fifteen hundred white settlers in various parts of the Feejee group, whose very existence is dependent to a great extent upon the continuance of the undisputed sway all over the islands of the Vuna Valu; and it is most probable that many of these will accept his invitation to engage in a grand decisive campaign against the cannibals of the interior. Thakombau promises, in event of the enterprise being crowned with success, to apportion gratuitously among the white volunteers a large slice of the lands of the Navosa men. If any captives are taken they will be reduced to a condition of slavery and leased out to planters at extremely moderate rates. A shilling (twenty-five cents) is the figure named, the money to be paid to Thakombau for the benefit of the Feejeean public treasury.

Something at any rate must be done soon or the whites must leave the islands. The Navosa men have already begun their work of carnage. After Thakombau had abandoned his last abortive campaign they came down to a place called Sagunu, the chief place on the Bar coast west of Vita Levu, where there is a native town and a cotton plantation held by Messrs. Burt & Underwood. The attack was intended to be a surprise, but luckily a boy, who had arisen at daylight to pick cotton, saw them coming and gave the alarm. A palisade had previously been erected in anticipation of an attack, and to this humble fortification most of the whites and natives betook themselves with all possible speed. Some, however, discredited the boy's story, and paid for their incredulity with their lives. Two children, three women, and thirteen men—several of the latter being imported South Sea Island laborers—were killed, and six others were wounded. The Sagunu people, however, soon rallied, killed four of their assailants in the town, and following up their advantage, succeeded in driving them out and killing four others as they fled. The legs and arms of the latter were chopped off and buried with the bodies of the four men who had fallen in the town. The native teacher and the chapel steward were among the wounded, the former getting a couple of bullets in his thigh, and the latter being severely clubbed.

But the worst of the story has yet to be told. Messrs. Burt & Underwood's place had been surrounded by a separate party of the Navosa men, and Mr. Burt and his overseer were both severely clubbed, the latter so seriously that his life was despaired of. Mr. Underwood, with Mr. Burt's little boy and six of the Tauna laborers, were captured, and preparations were made at once to hold a cannibal carnival. The Tauna men and the little boy were in fact cooked and eaten right under the eyes of Mr. Underwood, who seems to have been reserved as a specially dainty morsel to close the banquet. While the oven was being prepared to roast him, however, he managed to escape. The plantation was destroyed, all the live stock slaughtered, and cotton to the value of $10,000 burned. The remainder of the Tauna laborers have struck work, and have departed, saying, in South Sea Island English, "No more Tauna fellow come Feejee. We no like him eat we."

News has been received that another town has been attacked and fifty loyal natives killed, but no details have yet come to hand.

The settlers on the Navua river have been driven off and Mrs. Lawry wounded badly with a club.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, May 4, 1869.

The usual weekly statement of our banks again shows improvement in the Money market. The increase in the deposits is relatively large, being $1,289,659; the legal-tenders show an increase of $617,805, but the loans only $216,760. The discrepancy between the two items of deposits and loans is rather unexpected, as to the amount, in view of an active loan market during the week, whilst it corroborates our views as to the excess of resources over the daily demand for money. The above exhibit is an indication of case rather than health in money circles, and we would have preferred to see a better equalization of the deposits and loans, as this would have indicated a more active condition of trade. Money is no blessing to the community unless it can be used to produce money, and as the banks have augmented their resources over a million dollars during the week, we hope that additional inducements will be held out to our business men to employ it by a further decline in the rates for accommodation.

Call loans to-day continue to rate at 5@7 per cent., according to securities offered. Discounts range from 6@8 per cent. for good names in both markets.

Government securities are without change in prices. Gold is rather weak. The market opened at 136¼, rose to 136½, and declined to 135⅝ at 12 M. to-day.

The Stock market was dull, and prices, although without material change, were weak. State loans were quiet, with sales of the second series at 106½; and the third do. at 107. City 6s are without change, selling at 101¼ for the new issues, and 90 for the old. The Lehigh Gold loan was steady at 94½.

Reading Railroad, though quiet, was the most active of the speculative shares, selling at 47⅝@47·81, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 55; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56, and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 127; 35¼ was bid for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 39 for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and 48½ for Northern Central.

Canal stocks were dull, with a downward tendency. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 32¼. 17 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Nothing was done in either Coal or Bank stocks.

Passenger Railway shares were steady, with sales of Union at 42. 45 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 45¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 13 for Hestonville.

—The following semi-annual dividends have been declared by our city banks:—

Corn Exchange	7 per cent.
Southwark	8 "
Girard	6 "
Commercial	5 "
Manufacturers'	5 "
Kensington	12 "
Farmers' and Mechanics'	5 "

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400	Pa 6s, 2 ser	106⅛	
$500	do	106⅛	
$4300	do 3 ser	107	
$300	City 6s, New	101⅛	
$1500	do 6s, c	101⅜	
$1000	do	101⅜	
$300	do	101⅜	
$1000	Leh Gold l	94½	
$500	do	94⅝	
$500	do	94⅝	
$2000	do 6s	94⅛	
$1000	do	94⅛	
$2000	Ph & E 7s, 6s, c	85⅜	
$2000	d o	85½	
$10000	do	85½	
$6000	do	86	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000	Leh gold l	94⅛	
$5000	Phila & E 7s, 86	100	
$15000	U S 6s, '81, rg	118⅝	
$5000	5-20s, rg	113⅛	
$3000	C & A mt 6s '89	100	
	2 days	92	
$5000	do	92	

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	City 6s, New	101⅞	
$300	do	101⅞	
$2000	Leh gold l	94⅛	
$1000	Leh V n bs, rg	96⅜	
$1200	Leh R loan	84⅜	
300 sh	Phil & E	30	29¼
6 sh	Mech Bk		31⅜

100 sh	Leh Val R		56
90	do		56
7	do		56
100 sh	Leh N Sts	b60.	32⅞
100	do	..s60	wn. 32¾
12 sh	C & Am R		ls.
	cash		127
26 sh	Penna RR	ls.	55
800 sh	Read R	ls. c.	47·81
800	do	ls. s5	&in. 47·81
500	do	ls. b	60. 47·81
100	do		s10. 47⅞
200	do		ls. 47⅞
100	do		s5&1. 47⅞
200 sh	Big Mt		b60. 5¾

20 sh	Cam & Am R		127
100 sh	Reading RR		47⅜
100	do		20&1. 47⅜
100	do		s10. 47⅜
100	do		b30. 47⅜
200 sh	Leh Nav.	b60.	32⅜
100	do		b30. 32⅜

100 sh	Read		20&1. 47⅜
100	do		b5&1. 47⅜
180	do		47·94
200 sh	Penna		ls. 54
48	do		53⅝
10 sh	2d & 3d Sts		45¾

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M	136½	11·45 A. M. 135⅞
11·00	"	135⅞	11·55 " 136
11·15	"	136	11·56 " 135⅞
11·40	"	135⅞	12·05 P. M. 136

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 119@119¼; 5-20s of 1862, 118⅛@118¾; do., 1864, 114@114¼; do., Nov., 1865, 115⅛@115⅞; do., July, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., 1867, 116⅛@116⅜; do., 1868, 116⅛@116¼; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅝. Pacifics, 106½@106¾. Gold, 136⅛.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅞@119½; 5-20s of 1862, 118⅛@118⅞; do. 1864, 114@114⅜; do. 1865, 115⅜@115¾; do. July, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do. July, 1867, 116⅛@116⅜; do. July, 1868, 116⅛@116⅜; 5s, 10-40, 108¼@108⅝. Gold, 135¾@135¾.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119⅝; do. 1862, 118¼@118⅞; do. 1864, 114@114⅝; do. 1865, 115⅝@115⅞; do. 1865, new, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1867, new, 116¼@116⅜; do. 1868, 116⅛@116⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106½@106¾; Due Comp. t. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 135¾@136; Silver, 127½@130.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The influences which naturally tend to make gold dearer were unfortunately aided to-day by others of foreign origin. The excessive imports of the expired portion of the year underlies the present strength of the premium, and a decline in bonds abroad started the price up to 136½, which is close upon the highest point touched the present year. As far as it is possible to ascertain, the cause of the sudden decline in London is attributable to the receipt by mail of Senator Chandler's intemperate speech on the subject of the Alabama claims, while the higher price of gold also constitutes a source of weakness. The opening price was 80¾, from which there was a yielding to 80 and a recovery to 80⅝, founded probably upon a calmer view of the speech and its relative influence. There was considerable excitement over the advance in gold, but the price did not remain firm at its highest, the holders of the metal being desirous of realizing, and hence followed a reaction of a quarter to three-eighths per cent. later in the day. The stock cliques were large purchasers at the opening prices, which fact greatly stimulated the advance.

"The abundance of cash gold was reflected in a total absence of borrowing rates, the figures all ranging on the carrying side of the table and fluctuating from 7 to 8 per cent. Transactions were very heavy and the Clearing House to-day will show some large numbers. The report of the Gold Exchange Bank yesterday is as follows:—Gold cleared, $84,900,000; gold balances, $1,777,056; currency balances, $2,464,573.

"The Sub-Treasury yesterday disbursed $1,628,000 in coin on account of the May interest.

"Governments opened very buoyantly, but underwent a sharp decline at the noon board, in sympathy with the decline in London and, to some extent, the greater activity in money. What is a source of weakness at one hour is indirectly a source of strength in almost the next. This is one of the curious features of the Government market. The decline in bonds put gold up. The rise in gold strengthened bonds again, and so at the afternoon boards there was a reaction to the highest point of the day, the '62s touching 118¾, ex coupon, and the '67s 117. The investment demand ran largely on the registered bonds, while the inquiry for the currency sixes caused a large advance in their price. The market closed strong.

"Southern securities were steady at a slight yielding from the best figures of last week. The Tennessee new bonds were lower by two per cent. and the Louisiana levee sixes a fraction higher. The books have closed for a three per cent. dividend on Memphis and Charleston 'stock.' Prices closed for the list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 67@67¾; do., new, 66@66¼; do., five per cent., 59@61; Virginias, ex coupon, 58¼@58½; do., new, 62½@62¾; do., registered stock, 50¾@51; do., registered, 1866, 55@55½; do., registered, 1867, 52@52½; Georgia 6s, 81½@83; do. 7s, 95½@96½; do. do., interest payable in Georgia, 94@95; North Carolinas, ex coupon, 60¾@61½; do., new, 54½@54¾; Missouri 6s, 68¼@88¾; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90@90¾; Louisiana sixes, 74@74½; do., levee do., 70@70½; do. do., eights, 89½@90; Alabama eights, 102@104; do. fives, 67@69; do., sixes, sterling, 95; South Carolina sixes, 74@75; do., new, 72@73; do., registered stock, 64@66; City of Memphis sixes, 53½@54; do. Atlanta eights, 84@85; do. Savannah sevens, 93@94; do. New Orleans consols, 77@78; do. do., issued to railroads, 71@72; Mobile-Ohio sterling, 71@72; do., eights, 62@63; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 71@75; do., second do., 57@60; Memphis and Charleston, first, 87@88; do., second, 76@77; do., stock, 49@50; Greenville and Columbia, guaranteed, 59@60.

"There was more inquiry for money, supposed to arise out of the demands of the moving period and the necessity of payments on rent contracts and the like. The activity was quite noticeable in the vicinity of 2 o'clock. Just before 3 o'clock there was a relaxation in the demand, but no loans were made at less than seven per cent. Commercial paper shows a fair activity, and the extreme range of the discounting rate is from seven to ten per cent.

"The question of a consolidation of the regular and open boards is still uppermost in the minds of members. Some go so far as to predict that the union will be a *fait accompli* within a few weeks. At an executive session of the open board to-day, the committee reported that there was no legal redress for the action of the Stock Exchange in admitting the Government board. Meantime the new or national board derive strength from the proposed consolidation of their older rivals, and have leased more pretentious accommodations on Broad street, opposite the Stock Exchange.

"The general stock market was dull. Prices at the opening were up to the best at the close of the previous week; but operators became cautious, and there was a slow yielding in quotations until the lowest were made at the last session of the regular board, from which there was a rally at the open board, succeeded by heaviness in subsequent street transactions. The exceptions were fort Wayne, which suddenly advanced to 145. Michigan Southern, which advanced to 105½, and Lake Shore, which touched 104¾. Hudson river and Harlem were lower, and New York barely steady. Pittsburg, St. Paul, and Northwestern stocks were weak. The express stocks were firm, but quiet. Of the miscellaneous list Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Miraposa were heavy and declined."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 4.—The Flour market is very dull, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken by the local trade at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·75@7·75; Ohio do. do. at $7·75@9·25; and fancy brands at $9·50@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of red at $1·65@1·70; and amber at $1·75@1·85; and white at $2. Rye is steady at $1·43@1·45 ₩ bushel for Western. Corn is in good demand at an advance of 1 cent ₩ bushel. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 90c.; and 1000 bushels high Western mixed at 86@88c. Oats are scarce and firm. Sales of Western at 77@79c.; and 2000 bushels Delaware at 68c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at $32 ₩ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·75@9·50 ₩ 64 lbs., the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is firm at $4·50@4·75. Flaxseed is scarce and commands $2·25@2·75.

Whisky is firm at 93@96c. ₩ gal. 48x paid.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The South Pacific Squadron—Admiral Turner Communicates with the Government Authorities — Affairs in Colombia.

The Eight-Hour Law—Its Consideration in the Cabinet Meeting.

Visitors to the White House

FROM WASHINGTON.

Insult to our Consul at Buena Ventuera, Colombia, South America.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Navy Department received despatches to-day from Admiral Turner, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, dated Valparaiso, April 2. He forwards reports of the visit of the Tuscarora to Buena Ventuera, Colombia, to investigate the insult to the Consular flag of the United States, and the arrest and imprisonment of our Consul, Mr. Eder, who, on a visit to Palmyra, was waylaid and an attempt made to assassinate him by a man who had previously stolen articles from him. In the melee our Consul killed his assailant, for which he was imprisoned two days and the case dismissed. On New Year's Day the Consulate was attacked by a mob, and the flag torn down and dragged through the streets. Our Consul was again arrested and again dismissed by the authorities, owing to the interposition of our Minister to Bogota, Mr. Sullivan, who had the matter satisfactorily adjusted before the arrival of the Tuscarora.

The Eight-Hour Law.

It appears that the eight-hour question has been the subject of conversation in the Cabinet on one or two occasions. The President's attention was called to it by Senator Wilson and the matter was discussed in council, but no action was taken. It is not believed that the order of Secretary Borie on the subject will be rescinded, nor that any action will be taken before the meeting of Congress.

Cards at the White House.

This being card day at the White House, the the ante-rooms are filled by office-seekers, among them J. S. Carlisle, Russell, Jones, and others, who failed of confirmation by the Senate. Carlisle and Jones are anxious to have the President take some definite action in their cases.

General Robert E. Lee

arrived at Alexandria *en route* to his home in Lexington, Virginia. A large number of citizens called on him to pay their respects.

THE WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders To-day.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the West Jersey Railroad Company was held at noon to-day, in Camden, N. J. The attendance was quite numerous. After the meeting had been organized, and the minutes of the preceding annual one read and approved, the Secretary of the company, Mr. Robbins, read his reports.

The following is a statement of the financial condition of the West Jersey Railroad proper for the year ending December 31, 1868:—

Capital stock		$1,208,750
Fractional scrip		250
Loan of 1883 (funded)		238,000
Loan of 1896 (funded)		983,500
		$2,430,500
Cost of the West Jersey Railroad and equipments		1,840,304
Investments by the West Jersey Railroad Company in auxiliary works		579,475
Current receipts—passengers, freight, mails, etc		565,643
Current expenses—maintaining and operating road and branches, including leases		318,515
Taxes		8,578
Interest		74,519
Sinking fund		12,500

Two dividends of four per cent. each, in cash, have been paid during the year.

The financial condition of the Cape May and Millville section for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, was as follows:—

Capital stock	$447,000
Bonded indebtedness	200,000
Other indebtedness	153,190
Cost of road and equipments	753,365

The road is leased to and operated by the West Jersey Railroad Company, all receipts and expenses connected therewith appearing in their accounts.

A dividend of three per cent. was paid Dec., 1868.

The financial condition for the same year of the Salem branch was as follows:—

Capital stock	$180,550
Bonded debt	100,000
Cost of road and equipments	278,327
Current receipts—from passengers, freight, mails, etc., from January 1 to May 31, 1868	26,339
Current expenditures—for working road from January 1 to May 31, 1868	20,097
Interest	2,850

The road has been leased to and operated by the West Jersey Railroad Company since the 1st day of June, 1868, all receipts and expen